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[28-2]

BOXING! CITY HALL. BOXING!!
FRIDAY, 13th OCTOBER, 1916. Commencing at 9.15 P.M.

For the Lightweight Championship of the Colony,
15 ROUNDS CONTEST.
SAPPER RICHARDS v. SEAMAN ISAACS.
For the Bantamweight Championship of the Colony,
10 ROUNDS CONTEST.
Pte. BEESTY v. SEAMAN ALLEN.
For the Amateur Lightweight Championship of the Colony,
8 ROUNDS CONTEST.
YOUNG MAHER, Champion, v. SAPPER SAKER.
Pte. COTTON v. SEAMAN MESSENGER.

PRICES: \$5, \$3, \$2 & \$1. BOOKING AT MOUTRIE'S.
[1234] G. GOLDBOROUGH, Promoter.

WAR CHARITIES.

"OUR DAY"

THURSDAY, 19th OCTOBER.

will be devoted all over the Empire to collecting funds for

THE BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

AND

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM

IN AID OF THE WOUNDED.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND

20,000 roses have been given, and will be sold throughout the day
by numerous ladies and school children.

Subscriptions to the Rose Fund will also be gladly received at any
time before the day by Lady May at Government House, who will
send a rose with the acknowledgment.

GREAT ENGLISH FAIR

in the Afternoon, from 3 till 7, on the Murray Parade Ground.

COCONUT SHIES,
DANCING ENCLOSURE,
JUNGLE SHOOTING RANGE
(Elephants, Lions, and the Peak Tiger).
RED CROSS COMPETITIONS,
THE "EVERYTHING" STORES.

THE SWANKS.

ALL THE FUN OF THE FAIR
Entrance 50 Cents.

FETE AND ILLUMINATIONS

in the Evening, from 9 till 11.30, at the Public Gardens.

CONCERT — TWO BANDS.
Entrance, \$1; seats in Reserved Enclosures, \$2 and \$1 extra.

Refreshments on sale during the Afternoon and Evening.

Tickets obtainable at MOUTRIE'S and the ROBINSON PIANO CO.,
and from MEMBERS OF THE WAR CHARITIES COMMITTEE.
E. R. HALLIFAX, Hon. Secretary.

[1233]

WHY SHOULD ONE DRINK

No. 10

WHISKY?

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"ONE OUGHT."

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PASSPORTS FOR AUSTRALIA.
NEW REGULATIONS.

The Gazette contains regulations relating to persons entering or leaving Australia. The regulations, which date from September 1st, state that no person whose age exceeds, or appears to an officer to exceed, fifteen years shall land at any place in the Commonwealth from any place beyond the Commonwealth unless he is in possession of a passport which, in the case of a person coming from a foreign country, has been issued or *visé* by the British Ambassador or a British Consul in that country, and, in the case of a person coming from another part of the British dominions, has been issued or *visé* by the proper authorities in that part of the British dominions.

After the first day of August, 1916, no person whose age exceeds, or appears to an officer to exceed, fifteen years shall embark at any place in the Commonwealth unless he is in possession of a passport.

These regulations shall not apply to—
(a) Any member of the Naval or Military Forces of any part of the British dominions entering or leaving the Commonwealth on duty;
(b) Any member of the crew of any vessel who has signed on in any country outside the Commonwealth, and who leaves the Commonwealth in continuation of the same voyage in the same vessel, or any member of the crew of any vessel who signs on in Australia for an overseas voyage who satisfied a competent Naval or Military authority that he is by occupation a seafaring man;

(c) Any person visiting or returning from New Zealand, if he is in possession of a permit to visit New Zealand issued by, or under the authority of, the Department of External Affairs, and if he travels in a vessel trading solely between the Commonwealth and New Zealand;

(d) Any person visiting the Commonwealth from New Zealand or returning to New Zealand, if he is in possession of a permit to visit the Commonwealth issued by the proper authorities in New Zealand;

(e) Any person going to or returning from Papua or Norfolk Island who is employed by the Administration of either of those places;

(f) All *bona fide* residents or tourists travelling to or from Papua or Norfolk Islands who hold return tickets;

(g) Any person to whom a certificate exempting him from the dictation test under the Immigration Act 1901-1902 has been issued, by, or under the authority of, the Department of External Affairs so long as the certificate remains in force.

CHOLERA IN JAPAN.

THE MIKADO'S FOOD.

It is interesting to note the precautions taken in the preparation of the meals served to the Emperor, the Crown Prince and other members of the Imperial Japanese family owing to the cholera epidemic.

Every bit of food served at the Imperial table is supplied only after examination and preparation under the supervision of the Court physicians. After the day's menus are made and approved by the physicians, the food materials are collected.

Vegetables are obtained from the Shinjuku farm owned by the Court, meat is supplied by a specially appointed merchant in Kyobashi, and fish is sent to Tokyo from the Odawara, Shizuoka and Aichi districts. Only fishermen who have undergone strict medical tests are permitted to engage in catching fish to be served at the Court. All the fish are packed under rigid supervision of the prefectural authorities.

Rice and all the other edibles are thoroughly disinfected, by three processes in which liquid, steam and gas are employed. Other precautions are resorted to at the Imperial kitchen before the food is cooked.

UNDERWRITERS AND POST-WAR POLICY.

The resolutions taken by underwriters in respect of trading with the enemy after the war are on the right lines. Legislation alone can deal with the matter in the proper way; anything less would prove a handicap to the more patriotic firms who would adhere to an agreement which might be disregarded by their less conscientious competitors. The recommendations submitted to the Board of Trade are thorough and far-seeing. No Company of enemy origin, proprietary interest, or nationality, is to be allowed to transact marine insurance in the United Kingdom, directly or indirectly, nor are British firms to place insurances in the prohibited markets. It is also recommended that our Colonial Governments should institute similar legislation, and that the restrictions should also be observed by our Allies. The matter is only in its infancy as yet, and difficulties must arise which will require much skill and forethought to overcome. The fluid nature of reinsurance renders it difficult to control risks once they have been placed outside British or Allied markets. Neutrals cannot be expected to observe the restrictions, and in this matter it is difficult to foresee any solution. Nevertheless a step in the right direction having been taken, the matter can be safely left in the hands of those who have instituted the movement.—(Pairplay.)

WAR CONTRACTOR'S COMMISSION.

REPLY TO THE CHARGE OF PROFIT SNATCHING.

Sir John Jackson, M.P., the eminent contractor, has given a representative of *The Daily Mail* his version of the hitherto unexplained.

In the study, that overlooks an old world rose garden, he scanned some extracts from the report and comments thereon and then readily accepted the view that the firm of which he is the chief, Sir John Jackson, Ltd., is the one specially indicated in the following passage of the Committee's report.

"At the beginning of the war a large contractor came forward with an offer to erect huts for no payment beyond the bare cost, but subsequently, when he was in possession of the work and the orders given him were consequently increased, he represented to the War Office that he ought to be paid a commission, naming 5 per cent. with 1½ per cent. to cover standing charges."

"The suggestion conveyed by that," said Sir John quietly, "is that I did some work for the War Office without profit and then flashed the red light before them in order to extract a profit on a larger order. Of the several mistakes in the report that is the most misleading. The facts are very simple, and they put a very different complexion on the transactions. The day after the war broke out, realising the colossal task before the Royal Engineers in coping with the requirements of a great European war and the necessity of housing a large new army, I wrote to Lord Kitchener personally and asked whether my staff could be of any assistance. If so, I said, we were at the disposal of the Department to afford whatever relief was desired."

In a week or ten days the Army Council asked me to relieve the Royal Engineers by taking in hand, with full and unfettered authority, the huts at the camps at— and—, which were most urgently needed. I agreed to do so, and we began the work at once. They asked what remuneration we would want, and I replied that for this undertaking, in the crisis in which the country found itself, we would look for no more than out-of-pocket expenses. That is the work referred to as 'the original undertaking' in the report. It amounted to about half a million. For that we not only built the huts but we designed everything required. The War Office merely showed us a design and said, that is about the type of hut we want, and after that we carried out all the work not merely of builders of huts but professional engineers.

"We completed the work with all speed and in a manner which met with the warm approval of the War Office, and we made no profit at all. In short, we carried out to the letter our original undertaking. It is important to state that clearly, because the report shows that confusion has been confused with what followed, whereas it is quite distinct."

A NEW TRANSACTION.

"The War Office was under no obligation to place further work in our hands, but by the time we had completed our task at— and— they were in difficulties in meeting hutting requirements at— and they asked me to undertake the work there too. I replied that we were prepared to do so, but this was an entirely new transaction, which would take all our time and would be a very great undertaking. Therefore I said I thought we should be paid some consideration for our further services, without in any way affecting my previous arrangement as to— and—."

"They said, 'You will not want the usual 10 per cent.' I replied, 'Certainly not. There was no bartering or 'considerable controversy' about it. The work was not delayed in the least, nor was there any danger of that happening. We were discussing matters briefly while the work was proceeding. I said I would be satisfied with 5 per cent. and that was quite easily and amicably agreed upon."

This, it was pointed out to Sir John, is quite a different situation from that suggested in the report, which says: "It was suggested to him that, under the circumstances, he could with greater propriety work for some definite fee, the reasonableness of which was not disputed; but he persisted in his demand, with the result that, under the necessity in which the military authorities found themselves of avoiding the delay which would otherwise have been caused, it was decided after considerable controversy to pay him the commission stipulated on all work additional to that originally undertaken free of charge."

"That again is inaccurate," said Sir John with animation. "They came to us with their difficulty and we undertook it on terms that for normal contracts would be considered far too low. I repeat—Sir John brought his hand down on the corner of his writing table in the very least. We pressed on with the work and we did not use our position in the slightest to exact any advantage. At— we not only built the huts but we also did the designing and engineering work of the water supply, drainage, and everything else, of course in consultation with the Department."

"In the ordinary way for building the huts alone the contractor would receive 10 per cent. without any of the responsibility of this designing and engineering. What we did, therefore, was to do more than the contractor's work for half the usual contractor's charge. Nor should you forget that in these war times there is the income tax on profits. Take that off and we actually received about 2½ per cent. for all the services of our staff. The net result is that we received about a fourth of the usual contractor's charges. In what respect can you call that rapacious?"

"The result of our taking the matter in hand at— was that we had 10,000 to 12,000 men down there at work within two or three weeks—a new township in themselves—and we pressed the construction to completion with the utmost possible speed, with all our resources, in the national interest."

OUR SOLDIERS IN SWITZERLAND.

THE QUESTION OF EMPLOYMENT.

WORK AND DISCIPLINE.
[BY "THE TIMES" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT AT BERNE.]

O, farewell!
Farewell the neighing steed and the shrill trump,
The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing fife,
The royal banner, and all quality,
Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war!
And, O you mortal engines, whose rude throats
Thundered like Jove's dread clamours counterfeit,
Farewell!

The British prisoners of war interned in Switzerland have many reasons, besides the not inconsiderable fact that they are still alive, for congratulating themselves on their present lot, as far removed in many cases what went before it as heaven, or, at all events, purgatory, from the other place. But for all that, they can never, I suppose, quite shake off the depressing feeling that they are placed on the shelf at the time of all others in their lives when they would fain be up and doing. Though they may not grumble about it, they can hardly forget that till the end of the war they are a race apart, and that till then, and perhaps for always, their careers as soldiers have come to the place called Stop.

When they first came to this friendly land they were, and to a certain extent still are, in the position of schoolboys restricted by rules and bounds and fixed hours for meals and lock-up, but without the schoolboy's stand-by of regular games and work, and without his incentive of possible office and promotion and the sense of development and authority which they carry with them. The case of the officers was especially hard. Their office was taken from them and given to others. The N.C.O.'s, though they were given a certain disciplinary responsibility, were almost equally powerless, and all of them, officers and men, were in the position of being cut off (unavoidably, of course) from the work for which they had been trained, and were hence put to it to discover satisfactory substitutes. For a time, after the strain of all that they had gone through, rest and repose were all that they were fit for or wanted. The men especially were well content to bask in the sun (only there was no sun for the first month) and do nothing, or as little more as need be. But that obviously could not last. It is all very well to beat swords into ploughshares, but even ploughshares must plough, or they will get rusty.

FILLING UP THE TIME.

All play and no work either makes Tommy a very dull boy, or else will make him extra lively and lead to trouble. To avoid these dangers, even from the first, many of the men were provided or provided themselves with various kinds of peaceful occupations. They cleaned the windows, and they swept the floor, and they polished up the handle of the big front door. They did their own washing and all the housework (except the cooking) in the hotels and chalets where they were quartered, and they gardened, and worked in sawmills, and did odd jobs about the village. By way of recreation (when they were not being visited by the Swiss doctors) some of them bicycled, some kicked about an aimless football in a goalless field, some went for walks, some embroidered antimacassars for the sick, and some spent the rest of their spare time was chiefly spent in saluting British and Swiss officers and in making friends with the village women and children. And one day, by way of showing gratitude to their Swiss hosts, some of them gave a concert, a series of which they hope to be allowed to give elsewhere as a travelling troupe, in order to collect funds with which to build a holiday house and home of rest in the mountains for the sick children of the canton.

All this, however, was only the preliminary stage of the Swiss life of the British soldiers in Chateau d'Oex, Rougemont, and Roumoules. It was impossible to watch it without feeling that something more was wanted if the life there was to be tolerable, and now this something else is to be provided by the institution of a number of workshops—carpenters', boot-makers', tailors', mechanicians', bookbinders', and so on—in which the men will be able to work at their old trades or to learn new ones against the rainy days which they may have to face when the war is over.

For the men it is difficult to see what more could be done at present, though I believe the Swiss Government have under consideration an admirable scheme for providing real work for all interned prisoners, civilian as well as military, in order to check the degeneration which would otherwise be inevitable.

THE OFFICERS.
The problem of the officers is, it seems to me, rather different. They ride, they drive the best limitations of dog-carts, they can lay hands on any play lawn tennis (with their left arm, if the right is gone), they hunt butterflies instead of snipers, they dance (if they are young) even when they can only hobble, they climb the mountains to see the sun rise, they fish for trout and sometimes catch them, and they pursue their studies in French and Russian begun in Germany, and manage to fill up their time with various kinds of serious work. To a certain extent the blank in their lives is now beginning to be filled by the business of supervising the men's workshops and organizing mountain marches for them, and by the duty, thanks to the recent institution of orderly officers, of visiting the men's quarters, examining offenders, and receiving complaints.

But with these exceptions Othello's occupation, and what is worse, Othello's authority, is gone. Moral suasion can do much, but it can never take the place of the discipline under which the British soldier is trained and to which he is accustomed. My personal opinion, which I give for what it is worth, is that the Swiss military authorities would add enormously to all the other wise and generous measures which they have adopted with regard to the treatment of the interned prisoners of war if they were to place all questions connected with the discipline of the British soldier entirely in the hands of his own officers. The effect, as I see it, would be two-fold. In the first place men and officers would work together to uphold the credit of the British Army—for excellent disciplinarians as the Swiss military officers are who now have the charge of our men, they cannot be expected to understand them in the same way. And the second and most desirable result of the change would be to restore to Othello a very important part of his occupation as an officer. It would give him a practical object in life, and make him feel that he is being of real use to his country and to his kind-hearted Swiss hosts.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

EMPLOYMENT OF CIVILIAN WAR PRISONERS.

BOARD OF TRADE ARRANGEMENTS.

The Board of Trade has issued the following announcement:—

The Employment Department of Trade is prepared to receive from employers inquiries and proposals with regard to the employment of civilian prisoners of war, and to make the necessary arrangements with the authorities concerned. Inquiries should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary, Board of Trade Employment Department, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

Civilian prisoners of war may be employed upon work which is not connected with the war in the following ways. They may, in suitable cases, be permitted to perform within existing establishments camps such work upon materials supplied by employers, as does not require elaborate plant or equipment, or a number of prisoners may be specially interned in suitable premises where they can live and work upon some process of manufacture, if the employer is willing to install the necessary plant and to provide the technical supervision required. Proposals to employ less than a hundred men under an arrangement of the latter kind cannot, as a rule, be entertained, owing to the cost of guarding the prisoners. It may be mentioned that there is a certain number of prisoners who are skilled workmen, but the majority are persons who have done more or less unskilled manual work of various kinds.

In all the above cases it will be necessary for the employer to pay the regular rate of wages paid to British workmen for similar work. A deduction will be made for maintenance and other expenses, and the balance will be credited to the man.

The arrangements outlined above have been drawn up in consultation with the inter-Departmental Committee which, under the chairmanship of Lord Newton, is advising the Government upon questions concerning prisoners of war in the United Kingdom.

BUSINESS TRAINING FOR CIVIL SERVANTS.

As a pendant to the article in a recent *Evening Standard* on the Civil Service, a friend of mine, who has temporarily left an important business to serve in one of the Government Departments, tells me (says an exchange) that he is constantly irritated by the lack of business knowledge among his new colleagues, who belong to what is known as the Higher Division of the Civil Service. He recognizes and appreciates to the full the many excellent qualities of these gentlemen, notably their urbanity and intellectual power. His complaint is that these valuable attributes are often attended by something of contempt for the more pedestrian virtues which are necessary in despatching business promptly.

He suggests that it would be a wise step to require all successful candidates for the Home Civil Service to undertake a year's training in some commercial methods. A knowledge of modern office methods, particularly in the prompt handling of correspondence, would, he thinks, remove some of the greatest matters of reproach in our Government offices.

NOT ALL NOODLES.
I always like to give both sides of a question, and it is only fair to add that condemnation of the Civil Servant is by no means universal among business men, for if so how is it, say the supporters of the Service, that retired Civil Servants are so often eagerly sought after in the City. Men like Lord Welby, for instance, would hardly be described as business noodles.

I am told also that some of the merchant princes who have come into close touch with the Civil Service during the war have expressed astonishment at the stupidity of the higher ranks of civilians, but at the astonishingly low salaries at which the Government gets them. "X gets less than £1,000 a year," said one great business man; "in the City he could command four or five times that salary."

My answer to all this is that undoubtedly there are splendid brains in the Service but that they are secured not by the system but in spite of the system, and the truth of that is admitted even by the stoutest supporters of Whitehall.—(Ex.)

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, CENTRAL STATION, 5.30 P.M.

Tuesday, October 10th.—Maxim Gunners Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Sections.

Wednesday, October 11th.—No. 2 Company. Recruits of No. 2 Platoon under C.S. Major. Recruits of No. 4 Company under C.S. Major.

Thursday, October 12th.—Recruits of No. 4 Company under C.S. Major.

Friday, October 13th.—Maxim Gunners Nos. 3 and 4 Companies. (Except Recruits) Recruits of No. 2 Platoon under C.S. Major.

Saturday, October 14th.—Defaulters' drill, at 4.30 p.m.

AMBULANCE PLATOON.

From Monday, 9th, until Thursday, 19th, the Ambulance Platoon will drill daily (Sundays excepted) at the Chinese Recreation Club Ground, Causeway Bay, at 5.20 p.m. in mufti.

All Ambulance Patrols are cancelled up to and including the 19th instant.

(Sgd.) J. W. TANKS,
A. S. P. (R)

interned prisoners of war if they were to place all questions connected with the discipline of the British soldier entirely in the hands of his own officers. The effect, as I see it, would be two-fold. In the first place men and officers would work together to uphold the credit of the British Army—for excellent disciplinarians as the Swiss military officers are who now have the charge of our men, they cannot be expected to understand them in the same way. And the second and most desirable result of the change would be to restore to Othello a very important part of his occupation as an officer. It would give him a practical object in life, and make him feel that he is being of real use to his country and to his kind-hearted Swiss hosts.

[1238]

CRICKET.

AN EXCITING FINISH.

After an interesting day's cricket, the "Rest" secured an exciting victory over the Hongkong C.C. on the Club ground yesterday by two wickets and six runs. The Club, who batted first, scored 270, all out, and five minutes from the time fixed for drawing, the "Rest" required ten runs to win, and they had two wickets in hand. The chief responsibility rested upon Hamilton, and he did his part nobly. At the right moment he opened out with a couple of fours, and then a third four placed the result beyond doubt, amid an enthusiastic scene, for the "Rest" are always very keen on defeating a Club team.

It was a batsman's wicket, and quite a number of players came out with good figures while eight bowlers were tried against the Club and nine against the "Rest." The Club commenced in a very promising manner with Pearce and Stalker. This pair, after opening with due caution, commenced to score freely, and the 50 went up in just over half an hour. The batsmen seemed to have settled down for a century for the first wicket when Stalker reached too far forward in an attempt to hit a ball from Hamilton out of the field, he being promptly stumped. Stalker had played good cricket for his 39. Pearce continued to hit freely and was not sent back until just before tiffin, after putting up an exhilarating 69. There was plenty of constant scoring until the sixth wicket had fallen, Maas contributing a useful 35. The "tail" was left in a very weak manner, the last five batsmen being responsible for 14 runs only. "Extras" was a generous contributor to the score with 58. For the "Rest," R. E. O. Bird took most of the wickets, and showed that he has lost none of his old-time ability for deceiving those who attempt to take liberties with his deliveries.

The "Rest" were left with four and a half hours to get the runs, and Capt. Dewar, R.N., who partnered McGregor for the first wicket, set a good example. He hit freely and cleanly after the first over, and seemed to have thoroughly got hold of the bowling when he fell a victim to a full toss from Maas. Dewar jumped out at the ball and drove it high towards the boundary. Kennedy, however, made a great effort, and brought off a magnificent running catch, as the ball was about to pass over the boundary line. Things quietened down considerably after this, with the exception of a few good strokes by Marley. It was not until Commander Gibson and Wittell were partners that there seemed any hope of the "Rest" even approaching the total put up by the Club. With Wittell tiring the bowling, and Gibson scoring quickly, the match was soon brought to an interesting stage. Gibson scored all round the wicket, and before his partnership with Wittell was brought to a close by the latter being run out in an endeavour to snatch an additional run, a victory for the "Rest" had developed into a distinct probability. Bragg followed with a useful 22, and shortly after he had been bowled by Pearce, Gibson was caught at cover-point when he required only eight runs for his century. His was an excellent exhibition of good all-round hitting and well-judged running. The 92 included nine fours. At this stage the result was in the balance, and then Hamilton went in and put the result beyond doubt in the manner stated above. The match emphasised the fact that the Club cannot yet depend on the young players to make runs, also, that the bowling is very much on the weak side. During the Club's innings, Kay, who was playing for the "Rest," strained himself severely, and had to give up, his place being taken by McGregor. The scores were as follow:

T. E. Pearce, c Dewar, b Redmond.....	69
J. Stalker, st. Hopper, b Hamilton.....	39
H. H. Taylor, c Hopper, b Bird.....	19
F. Syme-Thompson, b Gibson.....	18
A. A. Claxton, b Bird.....	27
M. Maas, c Dewar, b Bird.....	35
C. Bewick, b Wittell.....	1
L. Col. Morgan, b Wittell.....	3
R. Kennedy, c Hopper, b Bird.....	3
R. P. Thurstield, b Bird.....	6
N. Wright, not out.....	1
Extras.....	58
Total.....	270

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Kay.....	5	0	23	0
Bird.....	10.5	3	41	5
Wittell.....	11	3	41	2
Bragg.....	6	0	19	0
Hamilton.....	5	0	21	1
Marley.....	6	0	21	0
Gibson.....	7	0	31	1
Redmond.....	5	1	19	1

THE "REST."

Capt. Dewar, R.N., c Kennedy, b Maas.....	37
Sergt. McGregor, c Wright, b Pearce.....	22
G. E. Marley, c Morgan, b Stalker.....	23
R. C. Wittell, run out.....	41
Comm. Gibson, c Stalker, b Pearce.....	92
Major Robertson, c Claxton, b Stalker.....	0
P. A. Bragg, b Pearce.....	22
P. A. Redmond, b Claxton.....	2
P. A. Hamilton, not out.....	24
R. E. O. Bird, not out.....	2
Pie. R. W. Hopper did not bat.....	0
Extras.....	13
Total (for 8).....	285

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Syme-Thompson.....	7	2	14	0
Taylor.....	3	1	15	0
Maas.....	4	0	32	1
Bewick.....	5	2	8	0
Stalker.....	14	1	61	2
Pearce.....	9	2	46	3
Morgan.....	5	0	34	0
Thurstield.....	3	0	10	0
Claxton.....	11	0	52	1

PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, September 28th.
PREMONITIONS.

A political coup d'Etat is expected, or perhaps I should say feared. The military party seems to be inclined to do something towards ending the present indeterminate state of affairs in the country, and it must be confessed that the professional politicians in Parliament have not helped very materially to form the solid capable administration that so many anticipated. In a previous letter I mentioned the movement for the restoration of the monarchy and the plan of several leaders for placing the young Manchurian Emperor upon the Dragon Throne. This movement is not so secret as it then was. What is, perhaps, most significant is that the Premier is prepared to give battle to the Kuomintang and to the Southern "irreconcilables." Tang Shao Yi's demands were not conceded, and he has resigned his portfolio. As I predicted, he got no further than Tientsin. There he remains. Doubtless he will stay for a few days in the north before returning to Shanghai. He will not make the journey by rail. Chang Hsun and his pig-tailed hordes are astride the railway, and any passengers who are unfortunate enough to hold different views from the old General are invited to leave the train. In these circumstances, Tang Shao Yi is not likely to risk the railway journey. Whatever his faults, Chang Hsun is loyal, and he is not likely to forget or forgive the man who deserted his imperial employers at the revolution and went over to the other side.

FINANCIAL.

Loan negotiations are in progress, and there seems to be a feeling that the necessary re-organisation loan will be forthcoming from the Group Bankers. Meantime, the notes of the two Government banks remain very much below par.

A BREATH OF WINTER.

It scarcely needed the cold snap of this week to indicate the early approach of winter. Stoves are already being resurrected, heavier clothing is being adopted, and other winter comforts are being looked out. Still the cold snap was premature, and we have a few comfortable pleasant days to live before bleak winter descends upon us.

NORTH CHINA BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

The first of the series of British Volunteers' week-end camps for musketry instruction was very successful. In addition to shooting practice much useful work was done. A Makometer class was started and made good progress in range-finding. Although the camp was held under strict military regulations, that did not prevent a few practical jokes being perpetrated, the newly-engaged and those about to be married being the principal victims.

PHILHARMONIQUE UNION.

The band of the Philharmonique Union gave their sixteenth concert in the dining hall of the Wagon Lits Hotel last night. Professor Heymans deserves the highest praise for the success of the entertainment. The programme included four numbers from Liszt's *Peer Gynt*, by Grieg, which were splendidly rendered, the last number being heartily encored.

RED CROSS WORK PARTIES.

The British Ladies' Red Cross Knitting Party began the winter's work on Monday next. As Lady Jordan has gone home the ladies will meet and knit socks for soldiers at the house of Mrs. Kor, wife of the British Commercial Attaché.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

The marriage of Mr. N. C. MacGregor, of Caldecott, MacGregor & Co., to Miss Hagen of Tientsin, took place yesterday. The popularity of the bridegroom was evidenced by the number of his friends who left the capital in order to attend the ceremony.

Mr. W. H. Donald has returned to Peking after spending a two months' holiday in Japan.

Mr. E. G. Jameson, the popular British Vice-Consul, leaves for home next month. The many changes taking place within the British Legation are viewed very regretfully by the community.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. W. F. Collins, mining engineer, on his recent engagement.

Mr. and Mrs. Reinisch (American Minister) have been the recipients of congratulations on the birth of a son.

Mr. R. S. Anderson, and Mr. A. S. Wheeler, mining adviser, have been honoured with the 3rd Class Chai Ho decoration.

The Rev. W. Featherstone, from Hongkong, is here doing the sights and recuperating.

DANCING EXHIBITIONS.

Mr. Geo. W. Jarrot and Miss Olga Carnegie, professional dancers, are visiting the capital and giving demonstrations and dancing lessons at the Wagon Lits Hotel. Among their pupils are a few socially ambitious Chinese, who are determined to master the art of tripping the light fantastic.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT.

For stealing a gold ring, the property of the Commander of the French gunboat *Vigilante*, a Chinese "boy" was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

For being in possession of four Brown-16 repeaters and 300 rounds of ammunition, a Chinese was fined \$750 by Mr. Wood, with the alternative of four months' hard labour. The ammunition was concealed in a packet of soap.

AN OLD TRICK.

A Chinese woman became an easy prey to the confidence trick in the Wanchai district the other evening. She was met by two men who handed her what purported to be a roll of notes and asked her to change them. The woman was also persuaded to part with two gold bangles as a guarantee that she would return. Upon arrival at the money-changers the woman found that she had been sent to change some brown paper, and she subsequently discovered that the men had decamped with her gold bangles. Inspector Sim charged one of the men with the offence, and a remand was granted.

SINGAPORE AND THE WAR.

CRITICISM OF THE COLONY'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

Presiding at the half-yearly meeting of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce in September 25th, the Hon. Mr. C. W. Warburton said:—It is the duty of this Chamber to closely scrutinise the policy and actions of the Government where commercial interests may be affected. We have during the past half-year noted the imposition of tobacco duties and the increase of the liquor duties to meet to some extent the payment of the Colony's contribution to the home government for war expenditure. This contribution has met with general approval, being a token of our loyalty and gratitude to the old country. The question of a further contribution was mooted at the last meeting of Council in June, at which I regret I was not present, and it was urged by the unofficial members that the Colony had not done enough in view of recent prosperity here. Now as your representative in Council I have a confession to make; I am not quite sure that my views on this question coincide with yours. Personally I am very much opposed to the Colony's committing itself to a further series of annual payments to the home government, and I shall be ready and able to give my reasons fully at the proper time and place. Briefly the following are the heads under which I shall then elaborate my views:—1. Uncertainty of opium revenue. 2. The notorious starving of our Public Works and Municipal Improvement schemes for the last six years, some of these works are of vital importance to the public health. 3. Danger of over-taxing the Colony at a time when trade is bound to decline and when we shall be subject to increasing competition from neighbouring ports. Our trade being chiefly a jobbing or broking one, it is essential that taxation and restrictions of all kinds should be kept at the minimum. 4. Distorted view of the Colony's financial position; the huge surplus of 23 millions in our balance sheet if stripped of its unrealistic assets is reduced to about 5 millions, little more than is necessary to meet further requirements at Tanjong Pagar and on the Reclamation. We really have little that is liquid to come and go on should things slump. 5. We are now committed for ten years to 30 per cent. of our revenue in addition to local extraordinary expenditure on war services, for which as an instance a vote of over one million dollars will be shortly brought forward in Council. 6. Compared with other Colonies, we have excelled in our contribution. None of the other Colonies or dependencies can claim to have done more, if as much as we have. Commenting on this, the *Straits Times*, in a leading article, says:—"We may not think very much of the commercial luminaries of Singapore, but we think a great deal better of them than to believe that they endorse the narrow provincialism of their chairmen. We do not believe that any considerable number of sane and patriotic British subjects will agree that this British Colony should snugly hug its wealth and refuse to help the Imperial Government in the agonising life and death struggle which is impoverishing even rich men in England, and which is compelling tens of thousands of our fellow-countrymen to give up their lives in order that the honour, the freedom, even the common safety of our people—the people of this Colony included—and all they stand for in the world may not be destroyed. We sincerely hope that Mr. Darbishire does not realise the repulsiveness of his own words. If he did so, he would not have used them. There are but one or two redeeming features in his speech—its utter crudity, its glaring lack of depth or perception, and these things take out of it the bigger half of its sting."

Those who favour the proposal contend that "it would do no harm on the point of national education. On the contrary, it would tend to awaken the conscience, and elevate the moral standard of the people. For Confucius preaches the doctrine of the Mean, in which there can be found no bias nor selfish ends. This doctrine teaches the principles of faithfulness, truthfulness, sincerity, reverence, courtesy, righteousness, modesty and shamefulness. It is suitable to the present conditions of the nation."

NATIONAL EDUCATION OF CHINA.

The members of the Chinese Parliament are sharply divided on the question of making Confucianism the basis of national education. The subject has been hotly debated at a "Constitution Conference" without definite decision. Those who favour the proposal contend that "it would do no harm on the point of national education. On the contrary, it would tend to awaken the conscience, and elevate the moral standard of the people. For Confucius preaches the doctrine of the Mean, in which there can be found no bias nor selfish ends. This doctrine teaches the principles of faithfulness, truthfulness, sincerity, reverence, courtesy, righteousness, modesty and shamefulness. It is suitable to the present conditions of the nation."

Those who are in opposition to the proposal maintain that "if the doctrine of Confucius be adopted as the basis for moral cultivation, the teachings of Laotze can also be adopted for the purpose. If Confucianism can be provided in the Constitution, why not Buddhism, Christianity and Mohammedanism? They can serve the purpose of moral cultivation just as well. Again, if the clause adopting Confucianism as the basis of national education be included in the Constitution, it would be contradictory to the principle of religious freedom."

COLONIES AND COLONIAL OFFICE.

The practice of sending representative of India and of the Dominions to serve temporarily in the London offices was approved by the last two Imperial Conferences, but the Colonial Office, for reasons that have never been publicly explained, has done little or nothing to give effect to the resolution of the conferences in this respect. Both conferences also decided that it was desirable that visits of the staff of the Colonial Office to the Dominions should take place from time to time, in order to enable them to acquire personal knowledge of those countries. But the only officials who were sent on these missions were Sir Charles Lucas and Sir Hartmann Lust, both of whom have left the Colonial Office. No member of the present staff, with the exception of Mr. Lambert, who paid a visit to Canada a few years ago solely in connection with emigration, has had any personal experience whatever of the Dominions. This is chiefly the reason why the Dominions desire to send men to London.

7½ TONS OF IRON CROSSES.

The German newspapers state that up to the present 330,000 Iron Crosses have been conferred, of which 420,000 are of the second class, each weighing 16 grammes (about two-thirds of an ounce). Half of the metal is cast-iron and half steel, so that altogether 150 cwt. of metal and 140,000 metres (87 miles) of ribbon have been used in these awards.

CHINESE NEWS.

PRESIDENT LI'S BIRTHDAY.

October 10th is the 52nd birthday of President Li Yuan-hung. It is notified in the *Government Gazette* that no gift will be accepted and no ceremony of whatever nature will be performed on the occasion.

CANTON CEMENT FACTORY FLEDGED.

The authorities at Canton are reported to have pledged the Chinese Cement Factory in Kwangtung to Messrs. Chi-chang and Company for \$1,000,000 loan to be refunded by Kwangtung.

PORT DUTIES ON CHINESE CANCELLED.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is in receipt from the British Minister of a communication that the Act passed by the British Parliament in 1905 imposing port duties upon Chinese arriving at British Ports has been cancelled.

THE LATE GENERAL CHANG.

A memorial service in honour of Gen. Chang Chu-chung will be held this month in Peking. Gen. Chang died some time ago at Kiukiang, where he was recuperating his health. He was one of the Chinese delegates to London to appeal to the British Government for the suspension of opium importation into China. He was a philanthropist; some years ago he established in Peking an orphanage for poor and homeless boys. He was little more than thirty years of age.

THE BRASS CASH.

According to the reports of various money exchanges, the value of brass cash has risen very high at Luanchow, Changhsien, Taohow, Yuenshih, Tungshien and Huailai. Formerly one copper cent could be exchanged for ten brass cash, but now only for five cash. Chinese merchants have collected large quantities of cash and melted them into brass bars in order to sell to foreigners at \$25 per picul (125 pounds). A certain Japanese merchant desires to obtain 3,000,000 piculs at \$30 each; and it is expected that the value will rise higher if the Government give the Japanese the right to purchase these cash.

THE PRESIDENT'S WARNING.

President Li has issued a Mandate in which the following passages occur:—

In order to save China from destruction, it is absolutely necessary for all of us to see clearly the dangerous situation of our Country and offer united efforts to restore peace and prevent further miseries. But there is a minority of people who either confine their views to one side and endeavour to prevent the majority from expressing their ideas, or harbour criminals or refugees for selfish purposes. These persons have organized parties or rejected territorial officials under the pretext of loving their own country; but, in reality, their actions have hastened the destruction of their nation. Thus, I, the President, feel very painful whenever I think about the serious general situation and the dangerous condition of our own fatherland. Hereafter all of us should forget their selfish gains and work together for our own salvation, otherwise immediate dismemberment of our country will follow. It is earnestly hoped that those who are aware of their own past misdeeds, will repent and behave properly, or they will be punished in accordance with the existing laws without indulgence. It is my duty to devise proper means for the effective protection of the country and its citizens.

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INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED:

NEW AUTUMN STOCKS
LINCOLN & BENNETT'S
CELEBRATED
FELT AND STRAW HATS

NEW SHAPES

SOFT FELT
HATS

\$7.50 each.

GREY

DOUBLE TERA

HATS

\$11.50 each.

NEW SHAPES

STRAW
HATS

From \$2.75 each.

TWEED CAPS

NEW TWEED

HATS

\$4.00 each.

ALL OUR FELT HATS ARE FITTED WITH SWEAT PROOF BANDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[61]

DRINK
"BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.
SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT:—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per dozen.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Loong.

Ty Sing.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Sang Tai.

of 8 dozen.

Kwan Tye.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Admitted to be the Best

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

[1204-2]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

NOW SHOWING

Glyn's Hand
made Hats
Old English makeNEW STRAWS "LIGHT IN WEIGHT"
and fitted with the famous Bon-Ton fitting. The acme of comfort.

SEE WINDOW.

[0774]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R. GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS, to be sold by Public Auction, on the 10th day of October, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

The right to accept or reject any of the Tenders is reserved. Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons Tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 22 George III, Cap. 45, and 41 George III, Cap. 62, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by an incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

R. L. BOURCHIER, Major, Treasurer, Chief Officer, A.P.D. His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, 10th October, 1916. [1246]

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE" On or about 10th Nov. It is intended that the above vessel will proceed via Panama Canal.

For Freight and further information, apply to—**DODWELL & Co. Ltd.** Agents.

LOST.

FOUR TERRIER, smooth haired; small stout build. Reward. A. M. W., Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1232]

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER.

IN LIQUIDATION.

CREDITORS are required to send in their claims to the Undersigned on or before **TUESDAY** the 21st October, 1916. Dated the 27th September, 1916.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 16, Queen's Road Central, Liquidators. [1188]

CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT AND BANK COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any Persons or Firms having Claims against the Hongkong Branch of the CHINA EXPORT-IMPORT & BANK COMPANY are required to file same with the Liquidators on or before 31st October, 1916, after which date no claim will be recognized.

BRADLEY & CO. LTD., Liquidators. [1268]

5% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1916.

Price of issue Frs 87.50.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be OPEN on the 5th October, and Close on the 25th of the same month.

The Bonds are issued in France, in multiples of Frs. 1000 and upwards. Bills and bonds of the "National Defense" bought before the 1st October, 1916, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by the Hongkong Branch of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine from date.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1916. [1195]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 5, George Street, on **SATURDAY**, the 21st day of October, 1916, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st July, 1916, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 21st of October, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers. [1238]

G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and complexion of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the **CENTRAL POLICE STATION** between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Size.

SMOKELESS POWDER and **CHILLED SHOT**. From No. 10 to 2880, at 25, 47 and 75.00 per 100. **SPORTING REQUISITES** and **AIR GUNS** in variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co. [1641]

AUCTIONS

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction, to be held on **MONDAY**, the 10th day of October, 1916, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements (Approximate.)	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1242	Central Road, above Conduit Road.	N.E. 135, S.W. 110, S.E. 127, N.W. 125	10,312 about	100	3,207

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. WITKES & Co. to sell by Public Auction, on **THURSDAY**, the 12th October, 1916, commencing at 10.30 A.M., on their premises, No. 1, Ningpo Street, Yau-mai, the following—

VALUABLE PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c., including Cast Iron Scrap and Metals.

As follows:—
One Electric Lighting Set, consisting of High-speed Vertical Steam Engine, etc., complete with Mountings and Switchboard, Marine Multitubular Boiler with Furnace, Boiler complete with all Mountings and Feed Pump, One Horizontal Compound Non-Condensing Steam Engine with Pipe Connection Valves and Storage Tanks, Several Double-Geared, Screw Cutting and Surfacing Lathes, Shears of Varying Lengths, 1 Planing Machine, complete with Pulleys, etc., 1 Shaping Machine complete with Shaft, Slotting Machine complete, 1 power and Hand-Driven Screwing Machine with Shaft and Miscellaneous Assortment of Dies, Vertical Double-Geared Drilling Machine complete, One Double Pillar Geared Vertical Drilling Machine (equivalent to two machines), by Apple-yard & Co., Halifax, England.

One Double Column Steam Hammer complete with all connections, One Belt Driven Draught Blower for Blacksmith Shop complete with connections, One Ore Washing Tank with Agitating Gear and Shafting, etc.

ALSO: Pulleys, assorted Belting, a large quantity of Miscellaneous Material, Tools, etc., Tubes and Piping, Steel Bars, Wrought Iron, Steel and Cast Iron Scrap.

A large varied assortment of Brass Valves and Corks, Brass Rods, Machine Screws, Copper Pipes, Copper Plates, etc.

AND Sundry Office Furniture, etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view from **MONDAY**, 2nd October.

Terms:—Cash. **HUGHES & HOUGH**, Auctioneers. [1180]

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOK.

"Sir Henry Ponsonby is commended by the Queen to thank Mr. Darlington for a copy of his Handbook."

"Nothing better could be wished for."—*British Weekly*.

Far superior to ordinary guides.—*Daily Chronicle*.

Visitors to London should use

DARLINGTON'S

LONDON "A brilliant book."—*The Times*.

"Particularly good."—*Academy*.

AND BY E. C. COOK and Enlarged Edition.

AND E. T. COOK, M.A. 5s; 4s; 3s.

ENVIRONS. 24 Maps and Plans.

NORTH WALES. 50 Illustrations, 50 Illustrations, 10 Maps 6s.

DEVON AND CORNWALL. 80 Illustrations, 12 Maps; 5s.

Visitors to Brighton, Eastbourne, Hastings, Bournemouth, Wye Valley, Severn Valley, Bath, Weston-super-mare, Malvern, Hereford, Worcester, Gloucester, Llandrindod Wells, Llangollen, Aberystwyth, Towy, Barmouth, Dolgelly, Harlech, Criccieth, Pwllheli, Llandudno, Rhyl, Betws-y-coed, Isle of Wight and Channel Islands should send for DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS in case.

Is **THE HOTELS OF THE WORLD** A Handbook to the leading Hotels throughout the World.

LONDON: DARLINGTON & Co., LONDON: SIMPKIN & Co. 5s

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

THREE ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE** Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings. [1606]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET-CENTRAL.

FURNISHED FLAT, 4 Rooms, with Balcony, Kitchen and Bathroom, for 12 months. Apply—**"H."**, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1225]

TO LET.

FOR two Gentlemen, **ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM** with Large Verandah, in good locality, upper level, with board. Apply—**"N."**, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1228]

TO LET-AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 3, Stewart Terrace. Apply—**H. E. POLLOCK**, Princes' Buildings. [1219]

TO LET.

A HOUSE at Observatory Villas, Kowloon, with Tennis Court. Apply—**ARRATTON V. APCAR & Co.**, 14, Des Voeux Road Central. [1215]

TO LET-AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED HOUSE. Apply—**A. G. HEWLETT**, Architect, 22, Queen's Road Central. [1245]

TO LET.

A SMALL OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings. Cheap rental. Apply—**"A."**, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1117]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW PEAK GODOWN, No. 111, Praya East, Storage 900 tons. Apply—**M. J. D. STEPHENS**, 18, Bank Buildings. [1097]

TO LET.

From 1st November next.

FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK. Apply, Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [1085]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent. For rent and other particulars apply to—**"H."**, Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1940]

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings. Apply to—**SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.** [1518]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Apply to—**CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.** [1632]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.

THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc., No. 14, SHAMKIN, CANON, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate. Apply to—**DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.** [1415]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings, HOUSE in OLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

NO. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON. Apply—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.** [22]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Thursday, 12th Oct.—10.30 a.m.—Auction of Valuable Plant, Machinery, Tools, &c., at No. 1, Ningpo Street, Yau-mai, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

9 p.m.—"Our Day" Concert at Victoria Theatre.

Friday, 13th Oct.—9 p.m.—Boxing at the City Hall.

Monday, 16th Oct.—3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept.

Thursday, 19th Oct.—"Our Day" Sale of Roses, English Fair on Murray Parade Ground, and Evening Fete in Public Gardens.

Saturday, 21st Oct.—11.30 a.m.—China Light and Power Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Monday, 23rd Oct.—Noon—Daily Farm Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY

E QUALITY.



25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616. '13

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 10th OCTOBER, 1916.

THE WAR LOAN ORDINANCE.

In view of the fact that it has taken this Colony upwards of two years to formulate a scheme for assuming its fair share of the huge financial burden imposed on the Mother Country by the war, there is, perhaps, no reason for any great display of haste now. Nevertheless, it seems strange that the introduction of an important measure such as the War Loan Ordinance, which was to have come up for its first reading at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, should have been postponed for a week merely because of a passage-at-arms between H.E. the Governor and the Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., on another matter. If, however, the interval should be employed to consider carefully the details of the project, the delay, it seems to us, will have served a useful purpose. A perusal of the draft Ordinance shows that it is proposed to make a free gift of three millions dollars to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the war. This sum is to be raised by the issue of bearer bonds—for amounts, we hope, that will enable people of modest means to participate—yielding six per cent. interest free of all tax, the said interest to be payable half-yearly. The bonds will be redeemable at par on the first day of December, 1923, but—and this is an important qualification—the issue may be redeemed, at the discretion of the Government, in whole or in part at any time after the 30th of November, 1921. Now our local loan will have to meet serious competition, as we pointed out when the cable came to hand from London announcing the decision of the British Government to issue 6 per cent. Exchequer Bonds repayable in 1920. There is, of course, nothing to choose between the two securities beyond the fact that one is in dollars and the other in sterling. While the majority of the Chinese will doubtless prefer the local investment as being more easily accessible

and in a currency which they understand, there are others, including many British residents in the Colony and the Treaty Ports, who will favour the Exchequer Bonds because the exchange value of the dollar is high now and may be low when the loans come to be repaid. No question of patriotism is at stake, because the money will be employed for the same purpose in both cases. We do not, of course, overlook the fact that the money subscribed in Hongkong will be a gift from the Colony to the Mother Country, whereas that invested in Exchequer Bonds is merely a loan. This consideration is not likely, however, to weigh very heavily with the investor, and the consequence may be that our local loan will be quoted at a discount. For this reason, it seems to us, the Government would be well advised to add to its attractiveness by extending the term of the loan, say, to ten years certain, or, as an alternative, to allow the money to remain, if desired, for the full term at a slightly reduced rate of interest on any bond drawn for redemption after five years. With various War Loans being repaid at or about the same time there is a possibility of money becoming a drug upon the market and difficult to re-invest. By the arrangement suggested this would be avoided and the investor could withdraw his money at the moment he considered most favourable without any detriment to the Colony's finances.

A much more important point, however, emerges from a consideration of the whole scheme, and that is its effect upon Hongkong's Military Contribution. That contribution, as is well known, is fixed at twenty per cent. of the revenue of the Colony, and the sum remitted Home in this way has already grown rapidly during the last few years owing to exceptional circumstances. Unless, therefore, some special exemption has been granted of which no mention has yet been made, the inhabitants of Hongkong will be called upon to furnish a considerable amount over and above the three million dollars (plus interest) which they are offering to the Imperial Authorities, for they will have to pay twenty per cent. upon the sum raised each year by taxation for the interest on and amortization of the loan. For the first five years the interest alone will represent \$180,000 a year, and the sinking fund at least another \$400,000—a total of \$580,000, on which the Military Contribution would be \$116,000 per annum. The provision here made, however, does not suffice for the full redemption of the loan by 1921, and therefore, although the burden on the finances of the Colony will be greatly reduced from that time onwards, it will continue until the last dollar of the capital sum has been returned and the last cent of interest paid. Altogether, therefore, Hongkong will be required to raise well over four million dollars even after allowing for interest earned on the sinking fund. We do not say that this will impose too great a strain upon the financial resources of the Colony, but it is advisable that the situation should be clearly understood.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 11 a.m.

The Hewitt-Phillips Company brought their season in Hongkong to a close last evening with a second presentation of "A Little Bit of Fluff." This amusing comedy was apparently the most popular in the Company's repertoire, for it attracted a large house when it was first staged and it was given again last evening by special request. There was a full house once more and, judging from the constant laughter, everyone present thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment.

provided.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following warning has been received from the Manila Observatory by the American Consulate-General, Hongkong:—

Oct. 9th, 3.47 p.m.

Typhoon east of Northern Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, moving N.N.W.

The *Maine* reports with regard to a certain English airman that on July 16th after the fighting to the north of Contalmaison it was not known exactly where the new German line would be re-formed. A pilot, from a height of 150ft., began to pepper some cornfields with his machine gun, and the German infantry at once replied to his fire. He thus found out the position of the whole German line and sketched it out as soon as he got back. His machine was full of shot and perforated like a strainer.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The atmosphere of the ice-cream as I once heard the Legislative Council Chamber described by an unofficial member—became rather heated last Thursday as a result of the friction which arose between H.E. the Governor and the Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C., over the Hospital question. Mr. Pollock was dissatisfied—as he had every reason to be—with the reply furnished to his interrogatory on the subject of the stock of drugs, disinfectants, etc. The hon. member made it quite clear that he wanted to know whether that stock had been reduced below the usual standard before the war broke out, but the only information vouchsafed to him was a string of figures giving the annual expenditure for some years past. Now it must be obvious to the meanest intelligence that, even if prices remained unchanged, the fluctuations in exchange might mean a considerable difference in the purchasing power of the same number of dollars. There is, however, a further factor to be considered, which has an equally important bearing on the matter, and that is the increase in prices which has taken place since August of 1914. If the Government failed to recognize this it showed a lack of business acumen which it becomes a body claiming to be endowed with special gifts for administering an important centre of commerce, and its proper attitude was one of apology rather than resentment when Mr. Pollock, acting perfectly within his rights, proceeded to put supplementary questions.

This, however, was merely the prelude to the storm in which the meeting closed with the suddenness of a flash of lightning. The real trouble arose when His Excellency, having alluded to the voluminous nature of the questions submitted and the task which they imposed upon the officials, proceeded to ask the hon. and learned member what led him to question the new Japanese Nurses' knowledge of English. There was a very simple and obvious answer. "My own intelligence," but Mr. Pollock, irritated no doubt by the grudging spirit in which information has been doled out to him since he first started on his campaign, bluntly refused to be catechized and indignantly repudiated the insinuation which he considered the Governor's remarks conveyed. It was just as well, perhaps, that at this stage the proceedings terminated, although the moment at which the gag was applied might have been better chosen. No great harm has been done, however, and public interest has been quickened in the proceedings of the Council, which are usually painfully prosaic. When the Council meets to-morrow it will probably be in a chastened spirit, such as the House of Commons wears after "a scene." In the intervening week-time will have been afforded to digest the details of the War Loan Ordinance, which has made its appearance so tardily that a few days' further delay will not matter but may even prove an advantage.

A correspondent draws attention to the danger of allowing nurse amahs to have practically complete charge of European children, a not unusual proceeding in this colony. By way of illustration, he mentions that when walking in Kowloon the other afternoon he saw a number of amahs congregated together in close conversation, while the little ones committed to their care were playing with a number of dirty and disreputable-looking Chinese children, some of whom were obviously suffering from diseases of the scalp. The European and Chinese children were helping one another to make mud pies, and the amahs were jabbering away together, sublimely indifferent to all else.

The mothers of Hongkong have often been reproached for abandoning their children at the earliest possible moment to the nurse amah, who becomes virtually their foster-mother. Indeed it was asserted that many of the mothers were only able to recognise their off-spring by their amahs—"by their amahs ye shall know them," as one wag put it. This transference of the care of the child to a native servant saves a lot of trouble, and allows a mother greater leisure for the cultivation of social amenities and "indulgence in sport, but the child loses the benefits of a mother's tender care and affection and a mother's refining influence.

A visitor to Hongkong from the other side was heard to remark a few days ago "Well, I guess the sight of women hauling big loads up hill got me some; but why do you allow your native servants to torture animals? You send the boy to market, say, for a few live capons, and bring a piece of sharp-edged sliced bamboo round their wings. In this agonising fashion the fowls are suspended until they reach your quarters to receive what must, literally be their 'happy dispatch.' I have seen a small pig-carried over the shoulder by one of its legs." Such sights, it must be admitted, are very common in Hongkong, where, unfortunately we do not boast a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Golf is becoming something of a nightmare to local cricket captains, who find it playing havoc with their elevens. Apparently cricketers who have come within the magnetic influence of golf now find it impossible to cast off the spell. The Hongkong C.C. seems likely to suffer severely from this transference of affection in the season which opened on Saturday. Two batsmen at least who might frequently be counted upon for a century have practically signified their intention of leaving the pitch for the links, and the "new blood" in the team does not promise to furnish very satisfactory substitutes. It seems a pity that there should be this rivalry, because golf is a game which can still be played in the off-season and when advancing age forbids more active forms of exercise.

ROBERT RANDOME.

THE WAR.

BRITISH CONTINUE TO ADVANCE.

GERMANS DISPLAY MILITARY DECADENCE

AUSTRO-GERMANS PREPARING DESPERATE BLOW.

GERMAN SUBMARINES RENEW ACTIVITY.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH ADVANCE.

SLIGHT RECOVERY BY ENEMY.

LONDON, October 8th.

General Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué says:—We have considerably advanced north and north-east of Courcellette.

An enemy counter-attack last night, north of Les Boafs, recovered a small portion of their lost trenches. Elsewhere we secured our gains.

The whole of Le Sars is now in our hands. Over five hundred prisoners have already been reported.

An enemy attack on the Schwaben Redoubt was completely repulsed.

Successful raids were carried out during the night by the Irish, Midland and Yorkshire troops in the Fauquissart, Givenchy and Loos areas.

979 PRISONERS IN TWO DAYS.

In a later report Sir Douglas Haig says:

South of the Ancre our front was heavily shelled during the day, especially in the neighbourhood of Guedecourt—Le Sars. There has been severe fighting north of the Courcellette—Warlencourt Road. We won ground. The prisoners taken in two days numbered 879.

We have advanced our line south-west of Guedecourt.

The enemy again attacked the Schwaben Redoubt unsuccessfully.

GERMANS DEMORALISED

BRITISH COOLNESS AND COURAGE.

LONDON, October 7th.

A correspondent writes that the Germans in the neighbourhood of Le Sars and Eaucourt l'Abbaye are demoralised beyond record. British assailants had surprising alterations to their fortune owing to the collapse of the Germans. One battalion had only five casualties while crossing a quarter of a mile of open country to occupy strong trenches. A German division, which was most demoralised and which had just come from Armentières, where the dugouts are deep and where life is easy, found on the Somme a desperate change.

Prisoners say that owing to the British cannonade the Germans had no time or inclination to extricate their comrades who had been buried when a shell had burst; even men with their heads out were left to die where they were.

The British suffered enough to demoralise any troops. Advancing along a smooth slope, they were entirely exposed not only to a storm of shell but to deadly snipers. Yet such was their coolness and confidence in their artillery that their losses were comparatively light. One large unit that took eleven lines of trenches during the last few weeks and advanced two and a half miles remains a splendid fighting force and ready for anything.

"ROT" IN ENEMY RANKS.

LONDON, October 8th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—Prisoners say that during the past month symptoms of "rot" have developed to a surprising degree in the enemy ranks. The experience of our troops quite bear this out.

The German infantry, both in defending and in attacking, gives unmistakable tokens of military decadence, doubtless owing to a growing sense of the superiority of the Allied troops, suggesting the possibility of the German Army's refusing to continue to face the music on this front.

Deserters have been reported in large bodies. The men only await the opportunity to surrender, and officers have been shot for attempting to restrain their men in this purpose.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY ATTACKS SHATTERED BY CURTAIN FIRE.

PARIS, October 8th.

A communiqué states:—There have been intermittent reciprocal bombardments in the Somme region.

The Germans, after violent artillery preparation, attacked our new positions west of Sailly-Sailles. The attacking waves were shattered by curtain fire without one reaching our trenches.

French heavy guns shelled convoys and cantonments in Wœvre and also the station at Thiaumont.

FRENCH AEROPLANE ACTIVITY. A communiqué says that French aeroplanes located numerous enemy batteries and some were bombed at Moislans and Vaux Wood and north of Peronne.

ENEMY INACTIVE.

A communiqué states:—The night has been rainy. Nothing of importance transpired, and the enemy displayed little activity.

ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIANS CAPTURE IMPORTANT PEAK.

ANNIHILATE STRONGLY ENTRENCHED ENEMY.

Rome, October 8th.

It is officially announced that Alpini have captured the Busalza Peak, which is 8,187 feet high, at the head of the Vanoi Valley, practically annihilating the strongly entrenched enemy. Twenty survivors were captured.

SEVEN ATTACKS REPULSED.

It is officially announced that seven consecutive enemy attacks, all preceded by an intense bombardment, were launched against our new position in Vanoi-Cismon Valley. All were driven off, the enemy suffering heavily as our reconnoiterers ascertained.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN SUBMARINE ACTIVITY.

TWO BRITISH STEAMERS ATTACKED.

Boston, October 8th.

The British steamer *West Point* wireless that she was attacked by a submarine in 40.25 N. and 69 W.

A private message says the *West Point* was torpedoed and is sinking. The crew have taken to the boats. The position where the attack was made is directly in the line of the trans-Atlantic traffic.

New York, October 9th.

The British steamer *Strathdene*, bound from New York to Bordeaux, has been torpedoed.

Twenty of the crew were taken aboard the Nantucket lightship.

An American destroyer flotilla has left Newport to rescue them.

A later New York message says the *Strathdene* was sunk at six in the morning. The *West Point* was still afloat early in the afternoon.

LATER.

BRITISH STEAMER TORPEDOED OFF NEW YORK.

St. John's, Newfoundland, Oct. 9th. The British steamer *Stephano*, 3,500 tons, has been torpedoed off New York. Thirty Americans, including four women, were on board.

New York, October 9th. All those on board the *Stephano* have been saved.

ADDITIONAL SINKINGS.

LONDON, October 8th. The steamers *Kingston* (British), *Bloemerdijk* (Dutch), and *Christine Knudsen* (Norwegian) have been sunk.

All those on board the above steamers except some of the *Kingston's* crew have been saved.

THE BALKANS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ROUMANIAN ADVANCE IN TRANSYLVANIA.

BUKHAREST, October 9th.

A communiqué states:—There have been patrol encounters in Northern Transylvania.

The Roumanians repulsed several attacks west of Brassó.

Artillery actions are reported from the Aluta and Vulcan Passes and also from the Danube and Dobrudja.

PREPARING A DESPERATE BLOW.

BUKHAREST, October 8th.

A semi-official statement is published that on the northern front the Roumanians withdrew to strategic positions before stronger enemy forces, mostly German, so as to assure a powerful defence of the four passes leading from Roumania to Brassó.

Everything shows that the Austrians and Germans are attempting to strike a desperate blow, and are collecting troops from all other fronts.

ROUMANIANS RESUME OFFENSIVE.

An official message states that there is minor fighting on the northern front.

The Roumanians have resumed the offensive in the Canani and Vulcan Passes.

The Roumanian right wing in Dobrudja has advanced and occupied enemy trenches.

PROGRESS ON TWO FRONTS.

PARIS, October 9th.

An official report from Salonika states that fighting continues from the Cerna bend to Lake Prespa.

The Serbians have occupied Dobropölje Peak, and the French have captured Kisovo in the Baba mountains.

SOFIA BOMBED BY FRENCH AIRMEN.

French airmen have arrived here from Monastir and the Salonika front after successfully bombing Sofia.

They encountered and shook off a German aeroplane which endeavoured to bar their approach to Sofia.

1,500 ENEMY DEAD NEAR BRITISH LINES.

Salonika, October 8th.

A British official report says:—On the Doiran front there has been the usual artillery bombardment.

On the Struma front enemy working parties have been somewhat active.

Close to our lines over 1,500 enemy dead were counted.

MORE BRITISH CAPTURES.

LONDON, October 9th.

The British official Salonika communiqué states:—Our advance on the Struma continues with little opposition.

We occupied three more villages further north.

BULGARIANS TRAPPED.

LONDON, October 8th.

Reuter's Correspondent with the British Macedonia Headquarters reports:—Our guns are terribly punishing the Bulgars in the Struma operations. Our losses are quite small in comparison. Our Yeomanry in one region found the ground littered with enemy corpses. They counted over 300 at one spot. Our success is a brilliant achievement. In an attempted Bulgar attack on us under ideal conditions the enemy fell into a trap. They had to cross an open plain in full view of massed batteries, who fully used their opportunity. The Infantry also were splendid, especially in the night counter-attacks. One regiment at Jenikow tenaciously held, hastily-repaired trenches in face of a ready fire. Finally by steady accurate rifle fire they beat off a strong attack.

ANOTHER SERBIAN VICTORY.

CAPTURE "IMPREGNABLE" FORTRESS.

Salonika, October 8th.

The Serbians, after stubborn fighting, occupied positions north of Pojar, compelling the Bulgarians to a precipitate flight, and obtained a footing at Dobrojelich, which is a most important national barrier on the frontier and is strongly fortified. It was considered impregnable. A number of prisoners has been taken, as well as much booty.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A "BUSINESS" CABINET FOR GREECE.

HISTORY PROFESSOR CALLED ON.

ATHENS, October 8th.

M. Spyridon Lambros, Professor of History in the Athens University, has been asked to form a business Cabinet.

It is not expected that the result will be known before Monday, when Prince Andrew arrives.

In Court circles it is believed that the King is awaiting his brother's report on the attitude of the Anglo-French Governments so as to guide his course.

A SUCCESSFUL AMNESTY.

CANEA, October 8th.

Following the Provisional Government's proclamations of amnesty for resisters of the Venizelist movement provided they deposited their arms within a day, the few remaining outlanders have yielded and voluntary enlistment is proceeding satisfactorily.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A NEW WAR VOTE.

THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

LONDON, October 7th.

Mr. Asquith will ask the House of Commons on Wednesday for a fresh vote of three hundred millions, making a total spent on the war up to the present of 3,132 millions.

THE FIFTH GERMAN WAR LOAN.

BERLIN, October 8th.

It is officially stated that the result of the fifth War Loans is 10,590 million marks. The total of the foreign subscriptions has not yet been received.

GERMANY'S RESERVES.

SEVENTEEN YEAR OLD BOYS.

AMSTERDAM, October 8th.

Germany is calling up for military service youths of seventeen years of age.

MR. REDMOND'S SPEECH.

PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, October 7th.

The newspapers comment on Mr. Redmond's speech at Waterford according to their political views. Some are disappointed and disgusted, others are denouncing conscription in Ireland as an insane proposal, declaring that the Irish Unionists are not in sympathy with such a proposal.

It is worthy of note that the *Times*, which describes Mr. Redmond's speech as a conciliatory one, says:—"We have no wish to press compulsion unduly on Ireland at present, but we are entitled to ask Mr. Redmond for proof of the truth of his confidence in the success of the voluntary system. A limit should be set and a time allowed for voluntary recruiting."

The *Times* understands that the Government has taken no decision in regard to recruiting in Ireland, but that the Executive favours an immediate recruiting campaign.

DUTCH PROFESSOR'S VIEWS ON MONARCHS.

AMSTERDAM, October 8th.

Professor van Hamel, in an article in the *Amsterdammer*, examines the relations of monarchs and dwells on the Hohenzollern pressure on Roumania and Greece.

The Professor says that the successors to Princess Juliana, being all German officers, the succession to the Dutch Throne no longer corresponds with the highest interests of the State.

FLOODS IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, October 9th.

Twenty thousand acres of land in Eastern Victoria have been flooded.

A fortnight's rainstorm in Sydney has just ended. There have been twenty-seven inches of rain in Ulladulla, while the general average rainfall in the River Ida wheat areas is four inches.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN SUBMARINE ARRIVES IN AMERICA.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND, Oct. 8th.

Submarine U-23 arrived from Wilhelmshaven with despatches for Count von Bernstorff, and sailed again after two hours.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR PROTESTS.

WASHINGTON, October 8th.

Sir Cecil Spring Rice called at the State Department, and, it is believed, protested against the visit of the U-23 in view of the recent Allied Note, urging neutrals to prevent submarines from entering their ports.

AMERICAN STEAMER HELD UP.

NEWPORT, October 8th.

The Captain of the Nantucket lightship wireless that a submarine held up an American steamer bound from New York to Boston on Sunday morning, but the steamer was permitted to proceed. The steamer radioed the lightship asking why she was held up as she was flying the American flag. The message did not identify the submarine.

JAPAN'S METHODS WITH CHINA.

TOKYO, October 9th.

The Kokusai News Agency authoritatively denies the reports current in the United States that Japan intends to adopt militarism or active and harsh measures in China. The News Agency says that the Terachi Administration favours friendly commercial and industrial expansion without Chauvinistic tendencies.

OBITUARY.

DR. JAMES BURGESS.

LONDON, October 9th.

The death is announced of Dr. James Burgess.

[The late Dr. Burgess, C.I.E., was Hon. LL.D. of Edinburgh University. Born at Kirkcubright, Dumfriesshire, in 1832, he engaged in early life in educational work in Calcutta and Bombay, and latterly was appointed Director-General of the Archaeological Survey in India.]

THE PRESS AND THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM ACT.

WARNING TO IRISH EDITORS.

In the House of Commons recently, Mr. T. P. O'Connor asked whether a warning had been issued to editors of Irish newspapers on the subject of Press criticism of the Government, and whether the Chief Secretary was acquainted with the terms of the warning before it was issued.

Mr. Duke (Secretary for Ireland) said a notice was recently issued warning editors in Ireland against making publications likely to cause disaffection. The Press Censorship was at present the department of the military administration. He was aware the warning would probably be issued, but not of its terms.

Mr. Lynch.—We want to know who is governing Ireland, and whether we can rely on the assurances of the Prime Minister that General Maxwell has no power to interfere in the civil side of the government of Ireland. (Cheers.)

Mr. Duke replied that he was informed, when in Dublin last week, in view of certain incidents, it would probably be necessary that a warning should be issued. The warning was directed at publication of matter which offended against the terms of the Defence of the Realm regulations. (Cries of "Oh!" and "Good old days.")

Mr. Scallan.—Can the right hon. gentleman point to a single provision in the Defence of the Realm regulations which prevents newspaper editors criticizing either the Government or any Department of the Government?

Mr. Duke.—There are provisions which prohibit the publication of matter tending to excite disaffection in the country, I am perfectly sure.

INTERNAL DISSENSIONS IN GERMANY.

In a very cheering article on "The Internal Difficulties of Germany," in the *Mercure de France* M. Paul Louis writes that Germany is suffering from internal dissensions in a larger degree than any of the Allies. Her people, buoyed up with the hopes of a speedy victory and a large indemnity, are beginning to ask what has been the result of the expenditure of men and money after nearly two years of war. The financial outlook is very dark, and is causing troubles between the small States and the Imperial Government, owing to the dislike of the Government to any interference with their individual scheme of taxation; this problem, however, has been shelved till after the war. What cannot be shelved is the scarcity of food, which is making itself felt, and which, not being confined to the poorer classes, is causing vast discontent. Class is incensed against class owing to the "corners" which have been made in foodstuffs; workmen complain of insufficient wages; great landowners refuse to sell their grain except at exorbitant prices, and they join with the manufacturers enriched by the war in endeavouring to shift the burden of taxation on to their poorer neighbours. The author concludes that to proclaim the solidarity, the discipline, and the strength of the moral union in Germany is to proclaim a fiction.

TRANSYLVANIA AND ITS FRONTIERS.

THE PASSES FROM ROUMANIA.

A RUGGED MOUNTAIN BARRIER.

Against invasion from Roumania Nature has protected Transylvania by a formidable barrier of mountains. Transylvania is a highland, broken into innumerable hills and with plains scattered about its surface. From the west, this country rises towards the mountain barrier that separates it from Roumania in a comparatively gentle slope to the heights of the south-eastern and southern Carpathians. On the east the mountains break into huge and precipitous walls, a tremendous natural fortress. The northern part of the frontier is formed by the eastern Carpathians, which are out by the Strolor, Rucpha Pass almost at the point where the frontier of Bukovina joins that of Roumania. Thence the eastern Carpathian mountains go south in a great semi-circle to the point where the Predal (or Tomos) Pass provides a gateway for the railway from Kronstadt to Bukarest. Rising on the south-western side of the Predal Pass, the Transylvanian Alps form almost the whole of the north-western frontier of Roumania. They merge into the Stretene Mountains which go to the bank of the Danube and there, with the heights of the Serbian side of the river, form the famous gorge of the Iron Gates, near Orsova.

The chief passes in these mountain ranges are the Borgo Pass, just south of the Bukovina frontier, the Torgyes, and the Bekas, close together; the Predal, already mentioned; the Torgyes; and in the Transylvanian Alps the Roter Turn or Red Tower Pass, carrying the railway from Bukarest to Hermannstadt; the Vulkan, the Teregoa, and the Iron Gate. Through the last the railway from Temesvar in Transylvania goes to Craiova in Roumania.

The highland of Transylvania has a mean altitude of from 1,000 to 1,600 feet above sea level. A fertile plain about 60 miles in length and 50 in breadth lies almost in the centre of the country. The mountains on the frontier attain at points to great heights. Thus Negozi, just west of the Roter Turn Pass, reaches 8,345 feet; Bucegi, just west of the Predal Pass, 8,230 feet; Pietrosi and Königstein, farther north, 7,544 and 7,335 feet. The climate of Transylvania is healthy, with no very great rainfall, but the winters are very cold and the summers correspondingly hot.

Transylvania formed part of the Roman province of Dacia. It has three "privileged nations"—the Hungarians, the Szeklers, and the Saxons. The Hungarians are the descendants of the Magyar conquerors. The Szeklers are the descendants of German emigrants who came from Flanders and the Lower Rhine in the twelfth century to repopulate the Hungarian plains, desolated by constant invasions of migrating peoples. These three races are altogether outnumbered by the Roumanians, who are spread all over the country and have long been excluded from power and political equality. In 1849 Transylvania was taken from Hungary and made an Austrian Crown-land, and in 1860 it became for a short time an autonomous province with its own Diet. In 1868 the Diet met and decreed complete separation from Hungary, union with Austria, and recognition of the Roumanians as the fourth "nation." The Magyars refused to recognize this Diet and packed another, which met at Kolozsar in 1869 and declared in favour of union with Hungary. The "compromise" of 1867 wrested the grant of this from Austria, and a year later Transylvania was deprived of the last remnants of its autonomy and was embodied in the Kingdom of Hungary. Since then it has been completely Hungarian, and its political control by the Magyars has been steadily completed and strengthened, in spite of all protests both from the Saxons and Roumanians. Hungarian is the official language, and Hungarian university was set up at Kolozsar in 1872.—*Times*.

TYPEWRITER AND PIANO.

MACHINE TO RECORD ALL MUSIC PLAYED.

PLAYED.

Mr. Herman Darewski will shortly introduce to England the most wonderful invention in the world of musical mechanics since the coming of the automatic piano-player.

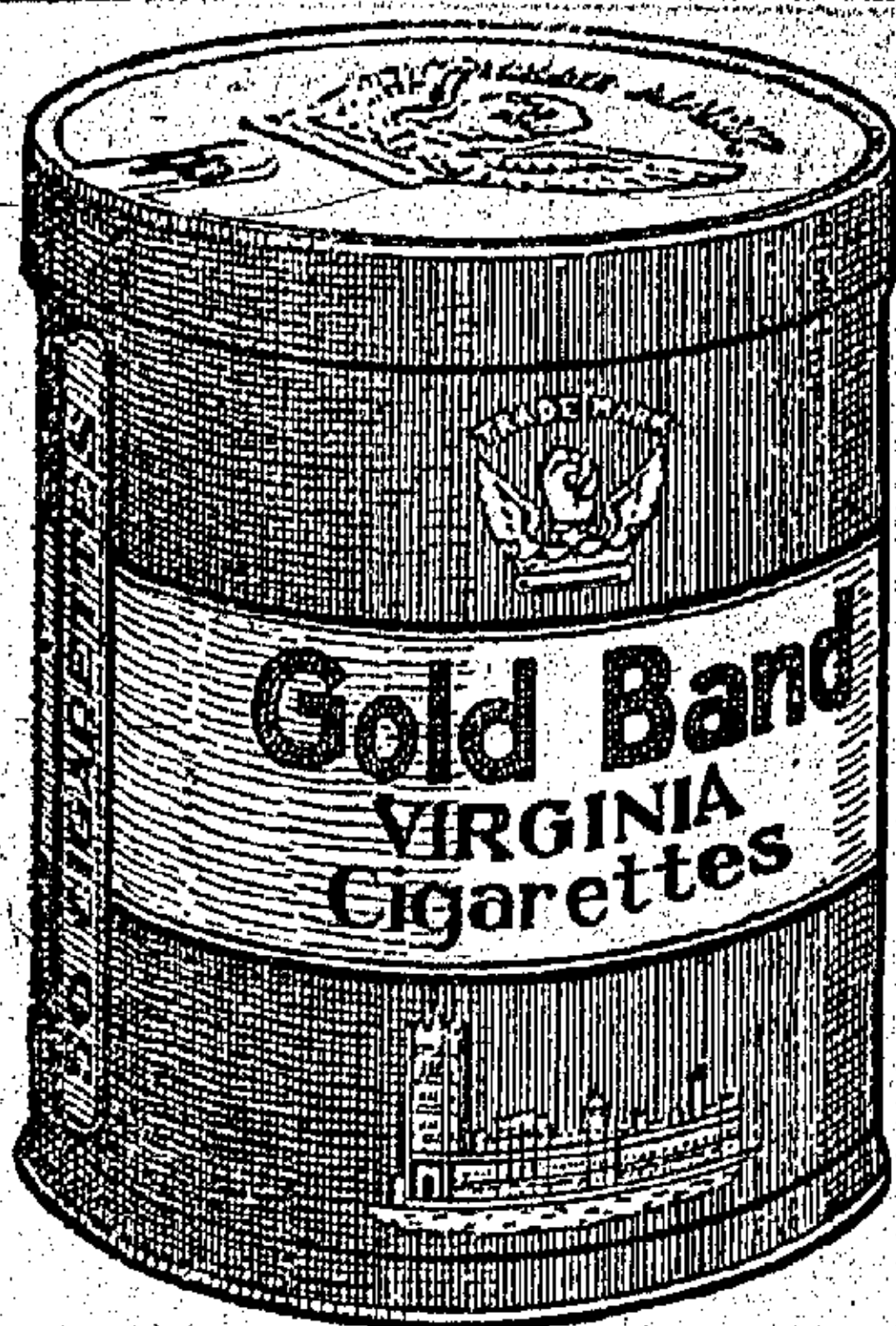
The piano typewriter reproduces in ordinary musical notation whatever the performer plays. A pianist can make a copy of any piece of music by merely playing it through. By the insertion of carbon papers half a dozen copies may be made in one operation as with an ordinary typewriter.

"It is not my own invention," said Mr. Darewski to a representative of the *Daily Express* recently, "but I have secured the sole rights for placing it on the market in the British Empire and the United States of America. Throughout the rest of the civilised world I have half the rights. The inventor, an Italian, retains the sole rights for his native country."

"Such an instrument will be simply invaluable to the composer, though it has far wider uses than might at first be imagined. Think of the innumerable musical ideas that have been lost or spoiled because the musician has not been able to reproduce a second time the idea which came to him as his hands roamed over the keys improvising. The famous 'lost chord' might never have been lost at all if the piano typewriter had been invented at the time."

"Few people outside the large world of professional musicians realise the enormous amount of 'copying' that has to be done, notwithstanding printed music. I want, perhaps, twenty-five copies of the score sheets of a new air of my own for small orchestras. Until now this has meant having each part copied by hand, twenty-five times."

"The instrument can be fitted to any ordinary sized piano. It will cost about £25."

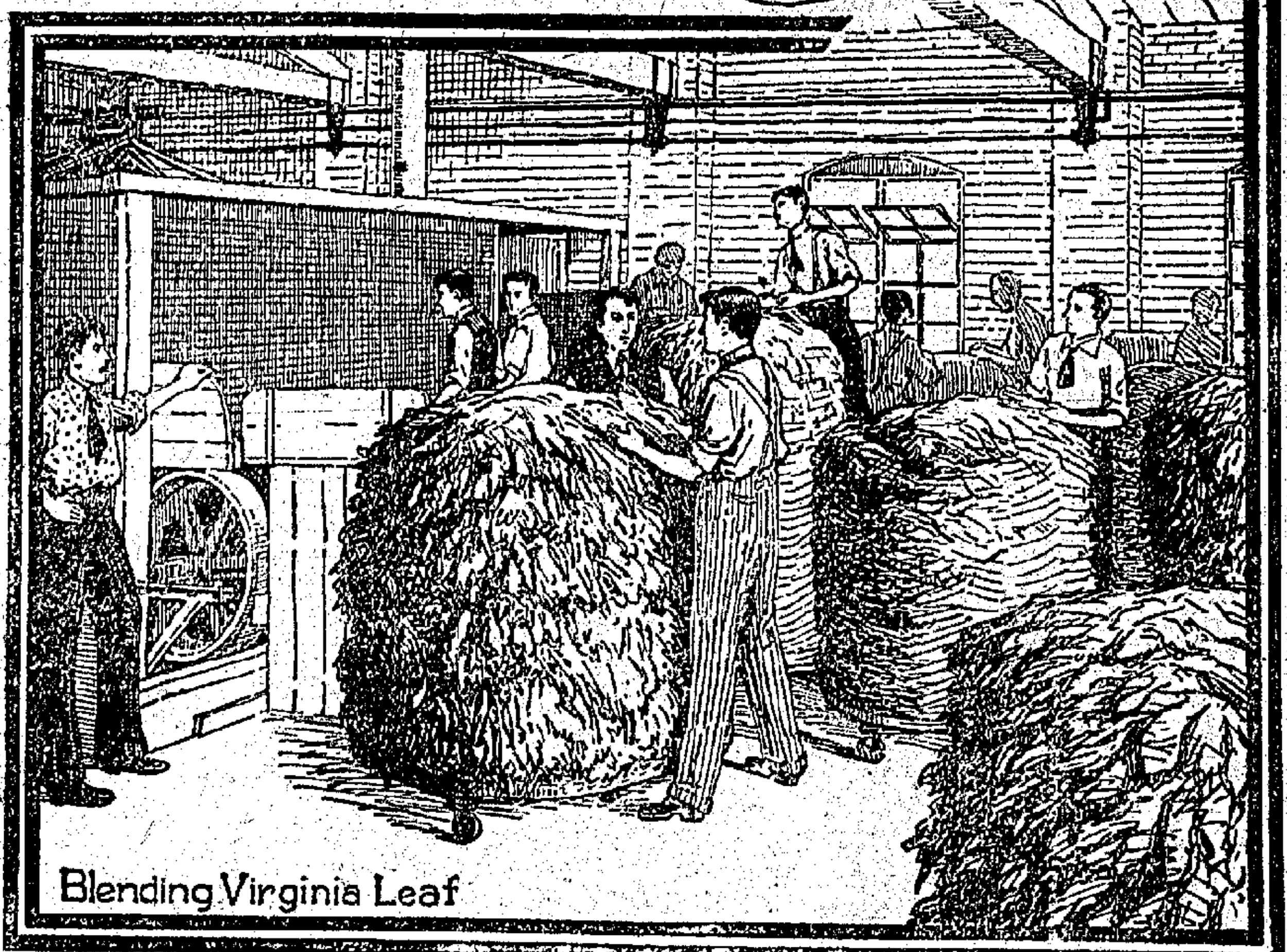


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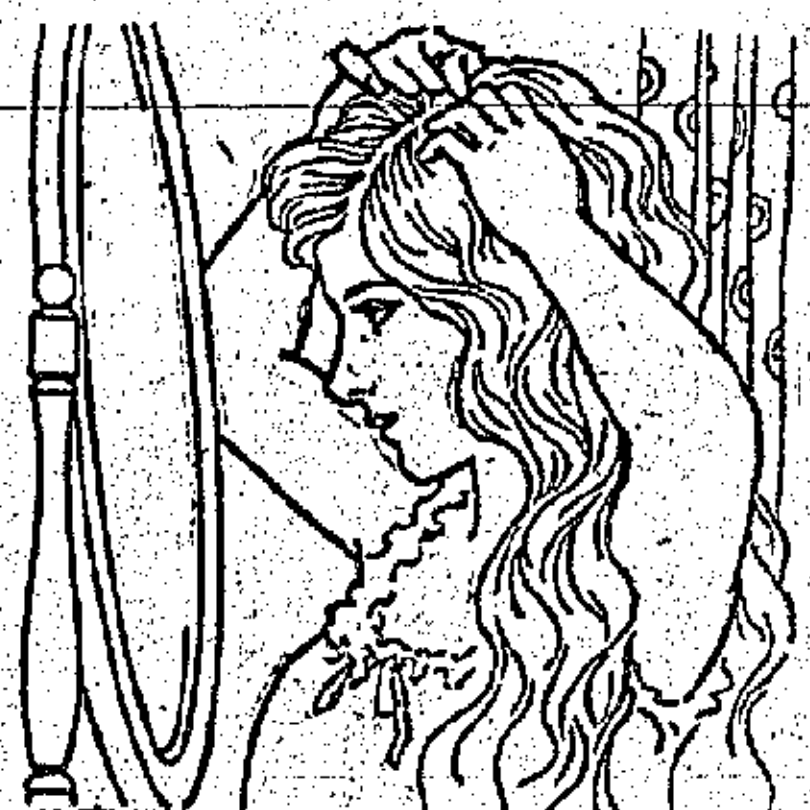
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MYSTERY SHIPS.

SECRETS OF U BOAT HUNTING.

"FRIGHTFULNESS" AND ITS CURE.

II.

[BY ALFRED NOYES.]

It might be supposed that the activities I described in my first article would cover all the operations of the auxiliary fleet. But the extension of their indomitable little lines is one of the most remarkable tales in the history of naval warfare. For many months flocks of sea-gulls had screamed over a certain strip of coast in North Africa. It was littered and strewn with wreckage and dead bodies from merchant ships, Allies and neutrals, who had met the German submarines. A small flotilla of trawlers and drifters was dispatched to these waters; and to-day that coast is clean as any of our own. The value of these patrols in the Mediterranean has been grimly proved. For on one occasion, when their numbers were smaller, a trawler squadron was withdrawn from the mouth of the Adriatic to deal with unexpected trouble in the Aegean. Promptly, there were submarines out through the unguarded gates, and more wreckage and dead on the unwatched shores.

There are British longshore fishermen in the White Sea patrolling or frozen in, and others are ever patrolling the coast of Bulgaria. One of these tarry old skippers found that something had gone wrong with his trawler's engines. In true Elizabethan style, he got into his dinghy with two men and three rifles, and sent his rusty old boat back to the base. "But where is your skipper?" asked the naval officer of the returned seamen.

"Eg in the dinghy, sir, blockading the Bulgars," was the reply. They take very simple views of Armageddon, some of these trawler skippers; and some excuse for this simplicity and largeness has been given to them by the Germans. For when a trawler is sunk to-day it is usually reported from Berlin as "guiltless" or "an English warship." Why, then, may not a Scotch skipper regard his dinghy as a worthy successor, at least, to the old *Victoria*? He knows, at any rate, that "frightfulness" has been frightened out of existence in home waters by a herring boat with a Hotchkiss. Nothing is more baffling, indeed, to the philosophy of "frightfulness" than the fact that in the long run, desperate remedies are always found for its most desperate manifestations.

STORY OF A FISHING TRAWLER.

The sinking of unarmed fishing boats was one of the favourite amusements of Fritz in the earlier stages of the war. A typical yarn was told me as we entered the waters where it happened, a true yarn that is recorded in the official logbooks of the auxiliary fleet.

It was on a fine summer morning that the fishing trawler *Victoria* left a certain port beloved of Nelson to fish on the Labrador Bank. She carried a crew of nine men, together with a little boy named Jones—a friend of the skipper. He held under his arm a well-thumbed copy of "Treasure Island." Perhaps it was this book that had inspired him to the adventure; for, though nobody quite believed, at that time, in the existence of the 20th century pirate, there was adventure in the air, and it was only after much pleading that he was allowed to come. This vessel, of course, was unarmed, and used only for fishing. For a week all went well. There was a good catch of fish, splashing the rusty-red old craft with shining scales from bow to stern, and flapping up below like wounded silver. The crew were beginning to think of their women at home, and their accustomed nooks in the Lord Nelson and Blue Dolphin taverns.

They were about 130 miles from land when the sound of a gun was heard by all hands. The boy Jones shut his book where he stood by the skipper.

In the distance, against the sunset, they saw the silhouette of a strange-looking ship. At first it looked like a drifter, painted grey, with mizzen set. But the flash of another gun revealed it as a submarine. The skipper hesitated. Should he stop the ship and trust to the laws of war and the good faith of the enemy? The lives of the crew, and the little boy who had been left in his charge, were his first thought. Yes—he would do so, and the order was given. The engines ceased to thrum. Then, as the ship rolled idly, he was disillusioned. The gun flashed again, and he knew that he was facing an implacable determination to sink and destroy.

It was only a forlorn hope, but he would risk it and not a man demurred at his decision. The engines rang "Full speed ahead," and the *Victoria* began to tear through the green water for home. The submarine opened a rapid fire from two powerful guns; and the first to fall was the little *John Jones*.

The skipper kept steadily on his course, with the boy dead at his feet. But the submarine gained rapidly and continued to pour a devastating fire on the helpless craft. The skipper was struck next and blown to pieces. The bridge was a mass of bloody wreckage and torn flesh. The next shell shattered the tiny engine-room and killed the engine-man. The *Victoria* lay at the mercy of the enemy.

The submarine continued to close on her, and kept up a rapid fire, killing the mate and another engine-man and severely wounding another. The four men who were left tried to save themselves. The boat had been smashed to splinters, and they jumped into the water with planks. Careless of the men in the water, the submarine steamed up alongside the *Victoria* and sealed her fate by placing bombs aboard her. There was a violent explosion and her wreckage, strewn over the face of the waters, far and near, was the only relic of her existence.

GERMAN BRUTALITY.

Not till nearly two hours after this were the four mangled and helpless men in the water taken aboard the submarine.

They were placed down below, and one by one, closely examined by the commander as to the system of patrols in the neighbourhood. Dazed as they were, and hardly responsible for their actions, they "one and all refused to answer their captors."

Late that night they were told that the submarine was about to submerge, and, so far as they could gather, they proceeded below the surface, for over 12 hours. They knew enough about the system of "rotting" to know that they were in constant danger of being trapped in the belly of the sea and drowned hideously in the darkness. But not a man spoke.

During the night they were given some coffee and a biscuit each; and the wound of one man who had been badly lacerated by a shell was dressed by the ship's surgeon. They lay in the semi-darkness, listening to the steady beat and hum of the engines, and wondering what kind of a miracle could bring them to the light of day again.

On the next morning, the trawler *Harriet* fell a victim to the same submarine. She was no sooner sighted than she was greeted with a hail of shot. She stopped and lowered a boat, while the enemy dashed up. The commander of the submarine shouted through a megaphone: "Leave your ship. I give you five minutes." The crew complied—they were 10 hands all told—and were ordered aboard the submarine, while the *Harriet* was blown up. After being given six biscuits each the crew of the *Harriet* were put back in their boat. The survivors of the *Victoria* were ordered on deck and placed in the same boat. The submarine steamed away, and shortly afterwards dipped.

It was very dirty weather at this time. A strong gale blew and the rain drenched them. There were 14 men crowded in a small trawler boat, a hundred miles from home. By dint of baling out the water, continually, till their arms were numb, they managed to keep afloat. Twenty-four hours later at 6 o'clock in the morning, they were picked up by the collier *Ballater*, about 60 miles off the Smalls Lighthouse. Their condition was then indescribable. Soaked through and through, with the boat half-full of water, battered to and fro by every wave, they had lost all hope, and were lying exhausted. Their bodies were stiff with cramp, and they were hauled on board the *Ballater* with difficulty. But there, at least they found the rough comfort of the sea. Each man was stripped and his clothes dried in the engine-room. Hot coffee and food and blankets kept them alive till they reached port.

But the ordeal had left its mark upon them all; and when examined as to his experiences on board the submarine, the boatswain of the *Victoria*—a man of over 60 years—seemed to be too dazed to give any coherent reply. All that he could remember was the scene on the deck of the *Victoria* before the crew took to the sea; and his description was that of a shambles, where six of his mates lay drenched with blood, some with their heads blown off, others screaming in agony with arms and legs blown off; and in a chaos of escaping steam and wreckage, the little boy Jones lying dead on the bridge.

The sinking of these fishing boats suddenly ceased, except on rare occasions; and, for certain reasons, it is now an acknowledged fact that when a submarine sees one it submerges or bolts immediately. Details must not be given; but these smaller fishing boats now form a class to themselves, and they are known among the other auxiliaries as "mystery ships."

A DUMMY "PANIC."

Only one hint I may give here. There was once upon a time a simple fishing boat shooting her fishing nets for simple fish. A submarine appeared and gave her the "five minutes, you swine." Immediately there was a panic, which had been part of their drill in port. Two of the crew went on their knees for mercy, and others hauled at the boat like men possessed. I must pass over the details once more; but the resultant picture was this. A dummy boat on deck in four pieces, and a fine big gun levelled straight at the submarine, attended by gunners of his Majesty's Navy "like gods in poor disguise." There were two Germans kneeling for mercy; and after they had scrambled into safety, there was an abolished submarine, and oil upon many troubled waters.

Many queer transformations have been brought about by this war; for there are not only longshore fishermen in naval uniforms but there are also many mysteries, of which I will say no more. Suffice it that a thing which looks like a battleship may be comparatively harmless, by the side of a thing which looks like Noah's Ark. There are more ways of producing moral effect than were dreamed of in German philosophy; and it is enough to say that certain mysteries have made German warships run like hares from a boat that was harmless as a mouse. Even the little knowledge that they possess perplexes them; for they are confronting the most terrible bluff in the game of war, the bluff that is backed by realities. Passengers on American and neutral liners, with their flags flying, but—O, wise precaution—their rafts ready and their boats well stocked with food and water—I have seen them heaving a sigh of content at the sight of a British man-of-war which was not really a man-of-war at all foaming ahead of them; while all around, from skyline to skyline, the sea was dotted with insignificant and hardly noted brown-sailed craft—the ships of Drake and Hawkins, loaded with unimagined thunder-bolts, the world-patrolling battle fleets of England.

NEW MILITARY ROAD FROM ARCHANGEL.

The Russian military authorities have started a complete service of motor-cars between Petrograd and Archangel to supplement the railway. The road from Petrograd to Archangel, over 600 miles in length, has been newly constructed for the purpose. The cars, most of which are heavy lorries, were supplied from the United States.

NO TEARS IN ENGLAND.

MR. S. S. MCCLURE ON AN "INCREDIBLE PEOPLE."

Pursuing his study of contemporary civilization, which has already occupied him fifteen years, Mr. S. S. McClure is once again in England, says the *Observer* of a recent date, and has given a Press representative his impressions of the effects of the war upon English people.

"I have spent, since the war began," said Mr. McClure, "nearly six months altogether in Turkey, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Belgium and England. Taken as a whole England has performed the greatest achievement in history in raising five million volunteer soldiers within two years and in creating the arms, ammunition and equipment necessary for that army."

"No less wonderful, to my mind, is the development of the reserves of the working ability of the people. What interests me most is that you have, or will have by the end of the war a million women who, for the first time, have had the mental and physical development and uplifting that comes from earning money and training in work. In addition, you will have the four million trained men survivors from the battlefields, who will have had the tremendous educational advantage derived from the physical, mental and moral training required for soldiers."

"The most interesting result is that there will be many millions of men and youths who will have advanced from unimportant commonplace labour to skilled work, so that something between 10 and 15 millions of the population will have made an enormous mental and physical advance."

"In walking through your cities of London, Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham and other places I have been struck by a new alertness, a sort of mental and physical exaltation that gives one the impression of being in Denver or Chicago. There is nothing so good for the mind and soul as physical labour."

"Another fact I have noticed is the absence of tears and mourning. I have seen women and girls crowding the railway stations to bid goodbye to their soldier sweethearts and relatives. There was eagerness, yearning, longing, admiration and tenderness on their faces, but practically no tears. The people are beyond tears, the effect of this permanent exaltation. England and France are not simply renewed, they are re-born. The British Empire is the youngest nation in the world."

"The English are an incredible people. They are incredible in what you might call their slowness and deliberation, in their immovability; but, after having made up their mind, they are incredible in their impetuosity and their achievement."

A report from Lisbon states that a French Government delegate is visiting Portugal to arrange for some 10,000 workmen to be sent from that country to France.

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[924-1]



THE GAY, HAPPY, SUCCESSFUL WORLD TURNS ITS BACK ON THE THIN FOLKS.

The thin Johnnie above needs Sargol which would help him to draw every atom of strength, blood and nourishment from the food he eats.

Sargol, to our mind, is the most wonderful Flesh-Producing and Weight-Increasing treatment in the world—a scientific remedy, based on the theory that excessive thinness comes from imperfect food assimilation; that the sugars, fats, albuminoids and starches in your food are passing out of your body to-day just as live coal shakes out of a wide grate when only partly consumed. It's up to you. Stop this fearful waste with Sargol. Let this new-found treatment aid your poor disordered "out of kilter" intestinal mechanism to turn this flesh-making food you put in your mouth each day into the proper channels where your blood can carry it to every part of the body and turn it into healthy fat.

It's not an experiment, this Sargol. Hundreds of people living in every corner of England testify to its marvellous qualities. One lady writes to say: "I could hardly eat anything and was not able to sit up three days out of a week, with stomach trouble. I took only two boxes of Sargol and can eat anything. My weight was 120 pounds. Now I weigh 140 and feel better than I have for five years. A gentleman writes: 'I gained 32 pounds with 23 days' treatment.'"

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
THE PHARMACY,
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THE EDWARD DISPENSARY.

75 2

"GOING HOME!"**THE JOYS OF LEAVE.**

(BY A PRIVATE.)

"You're wanted at company office," said the orderly, with a broad grin. And immediately my heart began to thump madly and my face flushed and a smile came into my eyes. I tried to look as if I didn't care, but I couldn't stop smiling, and the others had seen the orderly and they cried, "It's leave. Good old Blighty! Cheer-o! Good luck!" and they began to laugh too and shake my hand. Their joy was very real. My going meant that leave had started again after the stoppage.

Good news spreads fast. The sentry at the company office knew and grinned; the officer came out of the room and puffed his cigarette. "You're for leave, tonight," he said seriously, and then he laughed too.

I felt as every soldier fighting will feel when he is told "Peace is declared."

Only once before in my life have I been so happy. Try to imagine it—from standing in a trench, dodging trench mortars and machine-guns to a sunlit, empty, English road; from standing on sentry, worn out and so tired that snipers' bullets have no fear of a luxurious bed, with warm, soft, clean, and no "stand-to"; from cold tea and jam full of earth and white bread made brown by clayey fingers to silver and serried and sweet, fond womenfolk to attend you; from the middle of death and the life of beauty to home. Oh, but you cannot imagine it! Nor could I. I could only think about it and smile and smile, and reflect on this most wonderful truth in the world's greatest war—the shift in a day from the environs of death to all that spells Heaven.

In its own inimitable way the Army exasperated even the thousand or so happiest soldiers alive. At the coast town, while we were buying tea and sandwiches at the coffee-stall on the quay, officials began shouting, "Hurry up now, or you'll miss the boat," and, leaving the tea I had just bought, I hastened off. Lined up further along we learned the boat was not timed to go for four hours, and we were not allowed to leave to buy more food! Again, at Victoria, where we waited in long queues to change our French money at the bureau, we were told, after maybe one-tenth of us had been "alt with," that there was no more money! Not an English penny had we to procure a meal a wash, send a telegram, or pay an omnibus fare. Fortunately, I contrived to change mine at the booking-office, but they must have known we were coming—they must have had a rough idea of the amount of money we would want to exchange, yet the great majority of us had to leave the bureau run by the War Office and get our notes changed as best we might. But it was here, too, that I found the noble spirit of the new England.

As we stood in the queue a man with white hair, immaculately dressed, and carrying an "A.C." railway guide came along. In a second he was busy telling the men the time and station for Glasgow, Newport, Birmingham, York, how to get to St. Pancras, Euston, King's Cross the quickest, cheapest way. He was so helpful, so quick, so kind, so affable! And he had hurried from his office to do this, to give the lads a lift. "Good old Blighty!" said somebody huskily.

And now I began to taste real joys. I rang a friend up on a telephone. "Is that So-and-so?" I said. I could hear the familiar, "alm, strong voice, and then, as I said, "This is—," as if I had been saying, as in the old days, "See you at the club." I felt the little moment of silence and surprise as the news sank in.

Next I walked to the taxicab ranks and looked at them. Any one of them I could have to carry this old rifle, accursed equipment, these poor old feet that had been aching along for four months. I nodded to one, and at a gurgled and whirled and sidled up. "Clung in my rifle, said 'Euston,' clambered in, and sank back. Oh, but it was heavenly! This after carrying planks when waist-deep in water; this after carrying ninety pounds of equipment to and fro for an age. And it was just taking me—nobody else in the world—whither I chose it should go. Aladdin never commanded his wonderful lamp with more delight than I my first taxicab.

At Euston I left my kit and washed and was shaved. Delicious warm water—heaps of it, and then to lie back and feel the keen blade running softly over my face! Ah, but men are luxurious beasts! Turn to the buffet with tolerably clean fingers and brushed hair—not for four months had my hair known a brush—to eat the buffet ham that once was so tasteless and that now was delicious. And then by tube to my friend's office. Great joy that, too, to talk about trenches and the grim humour of dodging mortars and falling over one's own feet so doing, and to laugh over it, and to tell what wonderful, glorious lads are those out yonder.

But all these joys, great as they were, were as naught compared with meeting one who would rather return to France in my stead than I should go.

But now, if I must say what is most wonderful about leave, I should reply it is the speed with which one ceases to notice domestic comforts. After the first day baths and easy-chairs and the rest were commonplace. The joy of sleep in bed lingered longest. The comfort and culture of twenty years is not easily stamped out by a few months' hardship, and I would assure my friends in France that they will have no difficulty in curbing their tongues. I only swore once, I think, before women, though my friends tell me I am a little blunter than I used to be. Maybe.

I am lying on a hillside watching the sea lazily roll itself up a sandy beach. (Continued at foot of next column.)

A STORMY SESSION.**THE COALITION IN PERIL.****CRITICISM OF MINISTERS.**

The adjournment of Parliament until the autumn affords a convenient opportunity for taking stock of the second War Session, which opened on February 15th. The Coalition still stands. Mr. Asquith's Cabinet has passed through more crises in six months than some of its predecessors passed through in six years. It has come safely through one storm after another—morning, Ireland, registration, and the rest—and has reached a period of comparative calm. But it is a very different Cabinet from that which met Parliament in February. Lord Kitchener is dead. Mr. Birrell and Lord Selborne have resigned. The Foreign Secretary has gone to the House of Lords. Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Montagu, Lord Curzon, Lord Crewe, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. McKinnon Wood have assumed new responsibilities. Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Crawford, Mr. Duke, and Mr. Tennant have joined the Cabinet. It is the most kaleidoscopic Cabinet of our time.

The principal achievement of Parliament in this period was unquestionably the passing of the second Military Service Act, after the Easter Cabinet crisis had led to the holding of a Secret Session of both Houses and the framing by the Government of a compromise which the House of Commons contemptuously rejected. A second display of determination later in the Session led the Government to bring in a Bill to constitute Special Commissions to inquire into the operations at the Dardanelles and in Mesopotamia. The concession of independent inquiry, especially in the case of Mesopotamia, was an important point gained by the old-fashioned instrument of Parliamentary pressure.

There has been a good deal of other legislation, solely for war purposes. Mr. McKenna had no difficulty in securing the passage of the two Finance Bills, embodying a Budget estimated to produce the gigantic revenue of £500,000,000. In addition, war expenditure to the extent of £1,170,000,000 has been authorized by successive Votes of Credit. From a constitutional point of view, importance attaches to the second amendment of the Parliament Act by a measure, which has extended the life of the present Parliament until April 30th next.

On the administrative side, a notable event was the abandonment of the last vestiges of the Declaration of London. More noteworthy still was the acceptance of the recommendations of the Economic Conference of the Allies, which met in Paris during the Whitsun recess. Two failures have to be recorded. Mr. Lloyd George's effort to secure a settlement of the Irish question by consent failed, after an agreement had actually been made between the Nationalist and Ulster parties. Ministers reverted to Castle government, which had been suspended after the rebellion, and the position is obscure and, in some respects, difficult. The registration problem was also left unsolved. The Government failing to agree on a solution, attempted to shift their responsibility on to the House of Commons. The House declined the task, and the Government eventually brought in a Bill for the creation of a special register which failed to secure general assent. The matter is accordingly held up till the autumn. It is one of the first questions which Parliament will have to tackle when it re-assembles.

Finally note must be made of the commanding position of Sir Edward Carson as the mouthpiece of the wishes of the rank and file of a House confronted with a Government which "whips" three of the four political parties. In the absence of a regular Opposition, the Unionist and Liberal War Committees have exercised a growing influence on the policy of the Government.—Times.

EVERYDAY CHIVALRY AT THE FRONT.

An invalided Army Chaplain tells the following story:—

Up there near Trônes Wood last week I found a man with a badly injured foot who had been ordered back to get his foot dressed. He had heard, or fancied he had, a faint sound of moaning from a shell-hole, out beyond the trench in which he was injured. He had crawled out there on his belly and found there a wounded man who had lain in the hole for three whole days and nights, utterly helpless, chilled to the bone by night, scorched and blackened by the pitiless sun in the days, with foul earth caked about his lips and never a drop of moisture of any kind. The man with the injured foot had secured the fill of his own water-bottle to help him on his limping way down to the dressing station. Who does he do now? He used the whole mouth of the man in the shell-hole, and for that poor chap to drink, then with infinite labour, dragged him back to cover and, when I found him, was carrying the man pigback and limping along with him to the dressing station, his own right foot being really badly injured.

I have seen things like that during every single day of this offensive. Nobody had told the man with the injured foot to do anything but look after himself. He was entirely unconscious that he had done anything in the least out of the way, and could not for the life of him see what I could find to admire in his action; any more than I should admire him for the loan of a match. Our fellows are doing this kind of thing all the time, often using abominably bad language while doing it, and always taking such things with a laugh and a joke as an ordinary part of the day's work. If this is not true Christianity, what is it?

The sea is asleep in the warm sunlight, and the wind that sighs in the spare trees is too loving to do more than kiss the waters into ripples. No sign, no thought of the war that is just across these waves. Ah! for peace and leave eternal!

THE UNITY OF FRONTS.**PAST MISTAKES.****ALLIES CO-OPERATION.**

(BY "THE TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

The head and front of your preparation consists in a frame of mind such that each man among you shall be willing and eager to do his duty.

DEMOSTRATIONS.

The difference between the position of the Allies in May and in August of the current year is so strongly marked, and is so directly attributable to the genial influence of the principle of the unity of fronts, that it is worth while to dwell upon this principle a little, to point out its many great merits, and to see what more we have to do in order to exploit them to still greater advantage.

It took long, terribly long, for the Allies to decide to act together and all at the same time. The novelty of the idea, the distance which separated some of us, and the sentiments, rather national than Allied, that ruled our thoughts, caused us all to concentrate upon our own affairs almost exclusively, and to take only a languid interest in what our Allies were doing. From August, 1914, to May, 1916, each one of us fought for his own hand, and when he pleased, and as a result Germany regulated the campaign, and in matters of strategy laid down the law. We Allies fought in turn and only by chance simultaneously. We English fought at large as though our military resources were unlimited instead of the reverse, as at first they were. Germany opened a defence on one front and an attack upon another, just as she pleased, using her great railways with masterly skill, and sure that the want of co-operation among her enemies offered to her very brilliant prospects.

The only sound piece of strategy on the British side during this long period of 21 months was the dispatch of the original Expeditionary Force to the principal theatre of war. But this had been prepared well and patiently by the General Staffs of England and France since the beginning of 1906, and the Cabinet of the war period can claim no merit for it except that they let things slide. What they did immediately afterwards was to allow our General Staff to be relegated to a back seat, and to be deprived of all share in and influence on the war. The work of 10 years was lost, and the higher direction of the war on land lapsed into the hands of a number of political and semi-military individuals, great and small, whose only common denominator was a complete ignorance of the principles of strategy and of things that troops can do.

ENTER THE GENERAL STAFF.

All our mistakes and disasters were due to this fatal error, which was not repaired until October, 1916, and only then because the hopeless incapacity of amateurs to conduct a business of which they understood nothing had, in spite of the Censorship, which covered every fault as with a cloak, become patent to every member of the public. From the moment when Sir Archibald Murray took over the work of the Chief of the General Staff matters began to mend, and when Sir William Robertson succeeded him, bringing with him a fully trained staff, and acquiring wider powers, we returned to the right paths, and ever since have followed principles consecrated by experience. Principles, it is true, do not win wars unless armies are adequate and have munitions to spare; while the results of past errors cannot always and speedily be changed; but at least we have made no fresh errors, and the days of the amateur strategist are—let us pray—gone never to return.

The necessity for closer co-operation between all the Allies was pointed out in this journal during the early months of the war, but the best that we could achieve was occasional meetings with our French Allies and a certain amount of intimacy between the Allied Armies thanks to the liaison officers who kept us well informed of what was going on. Actual co-operation there was none except in France, and even here our energies were atrophied, by the side-shows which at the most critical moments deprived us of the services of men, guns, and priceless shells. We lost scores of thousands of men by death and disease in some of these adventures and accomplished nothing at all while in another we marooned hundreds of thousands of men who did not fire a shot for nearly a year. May, 1916, came round and saw at last the reunion of a Conference of all the Allied Powers, and a decision taken, late as the hour was, to act unitedly and together from the summer of 1916 onwards. So long did sense take to triumph over senselessness.

PENALTIES OF ISOLATED EFFORT.

By then we in England were in process of overcoming our want of munitions and of men, but the general position, as a result of all our past folly, was still unfavourable. Russia had not quite recovered from her misfortunes of 1915, and her endeavour to strike a blow for herself in the winter had decidedly failed. France was fighting alone at Verdun, and no other Power was fighting, too, except Italy, who has never ceased fighting at all. Germany and Austria were still at liberty to do what they pleased, and it pleased Germany to begin that assault on Verdun which occupied the stage of the war, exclusive of all other turns, for many months, and would have succeeded had not the French Army surprised itself and made a stand which transcends in glory even the grandest records of its own past history. Austria fell on Italy; we were not ready; and had it not been for the chivalrous intervention of the Russian Southern Armies there is no saying what might not have happened at this time.

The Conference in Paris agreed to open grand operations simultaneously at a given date, with a certain margin allowed for contingencies, and so at last was put into practice the principle of the unity of fronts. We have now seen this principle in operation for three months, and it is not too much to say that it has completely transformed the character of the war. Since we began our attack on the Somme only one fresh assault on Verdun has been attempted, and that has failed; Germany, struck at everywhere, even at sea, has proved unable to score

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HALF AUSTRIAN ARMY WIPED OUT.**1,045,000 MEN OUT OF TWO MILLIONS.**

Since the first week of June more than half the Austro-Hungarian army has been destroyed. The *Vingtième Siècle*, the Belgian organ at Havre, which has very often a semi-official character, gives the following calculation (August 17th):—

At the beginning of July the Austrian effectives were about two millions. These were distributed as follows:—

Russian Front.—47 divisions of infantry and 11 divisions of cavalry, or 1,200,000 men.

Italian Front.—21 divisions of infantry, or 700,000 men.

Rumanian Front.—25,000 men.

The Austrian army appears to have lost so far since the opening of the Russian offensive on June 4th and the failure of the Trentino offensive in May:—

Prisoners.....400,000
Wounded.....400,000
Killed.....100,000

Italian front:

Killed and wounded.....150,000

Prisoners.....15,000

Round total.....1,045,000

By emptying her depots, adds the *Vingtième Siècle*, Austria has managed to put another 100,000 or 200,000 men into the field, but they are the poorest sort of material—soldiers hardly cured of their wounds, elderly landsturmiers, and boys of the 1918 class—and quite unfit to stiffen the moral or resisting power of troops "already demoralised by defeat and heavy losses."

The *Vingtième Siècle* points out as a proof of Austria's used-up condition that "she has been reduced to calling to the colours men up to the age of 55 years."

FOOD BY LOTTERY.

German newspapers say that a new method to combat the growing dissatisfaction over the distribution of food-stuff—especially butter, lard, and meat—has been introduced by the municipality of Schuetdorf.

These foodstuffs, on arriving from a neighbouring country, are wrapped in parcels of two and three pounds, priced at 1.30 marks a pound, and are stored at the town hall, each parcel being numbered. The public draw lots as they file through the building, and the winners receive their prizes at once.

The state of mind of those who do not win in the lottery is not mentioned.

off any of us by her old game of shifting troops about. She is everywhere on the defensive, while if we have had some disappointments we have given the Germans some hard knocks, have employed 43 German divisions on the Somme, and have killed a great many of the enemy, which is, after all, the only known means of winning the war. Neutrals are either more openly favourable to us than before or are learning what it costs to be the reverse. Germany, beset by enemies on land and sea, is palpably feeling the strain, and her Press writes at last in a chastened mood. We have certainly caused our enemies 800,000 casualties in the past three months. We have taken from them many guns and much material of war, while on all fronts Germany has lost much ground and has gained none at all.

THE MEANING OF UNITY.

If we are real believers in the principle of unity of fronts we must judge by these general results, and not by the particular result in some sector which, it may be, interests us most. In these days, and with national armies in the balance, we see that results are achieved after three months similar to those which, in the old one-day battle, would have been reached at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The numbers engaged and the character of the fighting must usually entail these prolonged exertions, during which certain troops alternately fight and rest, and fight and rest again. In the old days we did not consider the battle gained if we only defeated the enemy in one part of the field, nor did we call a battle a defeat if one only of our columns was beaten back. We judged by the whole transaction rather than by particular incidents of it, and similarly now we should regard the whole field as one and judge it as a whole by the general result. A Russian general said the other day that if we in the West could hold up the 122 German divisions now fighting in France and prevent many of them from going East, Russia would be satisfied and would look after the rest. This we have done. We must regard each national group of Allied armies as formerly we regarded the right, left, or centre of a battle line, and just as to these old parts was allotted in one case a brilliant rôle and in another a defensive or demonstrative mission, so now we cannot all play the same part, and it is the beginning of wisdom to appreciate the fact. If such action as we take conduces to the greatest advantage of the cause, that suffices.

Certainly at Salonika the principle of the unity of fronts has hitherto failed in its application, for no one can pretend that an army of the magnitude of General Sarrail's has been well employed in doing nothing while the Allies on all other sectors of their common front have been fighting hard. There are anti-Salonikans and pro-Salonikans. It is quite open to those who deplored the Salonika adventure to hold that the absence of this army from the decisive point in the principal Western theatre in the summer of 1916 has converted what might have been a *bonne bataille* into a *mauvaise bataille*. On the other hand, the pro-Salonikans may be able hereafter to say that the adventure was one of profound wisdom, and to point to some offensive undertaken hereafter in co-operation with some new Ally, and pushed to a victorious conclusion, as a convincing proof that they were right. The future will tell us, and meanwhile the best of friends cannot always agree on every point, and we can say that if we have not agreed with all our Allies on this particular subject we have differed with mutual good will, and that we have both respected each other's point of view.

Hello! Are you there?

Oh, no, it's not nearly finished yet, and Haig's simply pouring shells across into the Hun positions north of the Somme.

Hand grenades, too, are the order of the day, and our boys do REALLY GOOD WORK with them.

Eh! What's that? What do they cost? Well, a £100 EXCHANGE BOND represents about 800 hand-grenades, and these in the hands of a fast bowler..... you won't need my help to draw a mental picture.

Lively picture, eh? Yes, the Hongkong Bank gets the Bonds for you. Think it over. I'll ring off now. Bye-bye.

Hello! Did you think over that business about the Bonds? Yes, it's pretty certain now that an UNREMITTING PRESSURE on all fronts will lead straight on to Victory, and you can help in some measure by lending money to the Government.

The least you can do is to convert all available cash into EXCHANGE BONDS. The HONGKONG BANK will buy them.

What do you say? Only 5 per cent.? Well, I don't think any of us should mind whether it's 5 per cent. or 6 per cent. so long as we get through with the War.

What's that? Oh, you're writing a chit to the Bank now. Alright! I'll ring off. Good-bye, old man.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

HAWAII MARU, Japanese str., 5,880, T. Saitow, 9th October—Manila, 8th October, General.—Osaka, Shosen Kaisha.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1,488, W. F. Richard, 9th October—Singapore, 8th October, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FYNNHUS, British str., 4,819, G. A. Rodway, 9th October—Singapore, 4th October, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

SINRIANG, British str., 1,616, Benson, 8th October—Shanghai 5th October, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

TAIWAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,145, M. Hanayashi, 8th October—Bangkok 1st October, General.—Order.

TITANIC, Dutch str., 3,444, 8th October—Batavia, 20th September, General.—Java-China-Japan Line.

TILAPAT, Dutch str., 2,770, T. S. B. Bergman, 9th October—Mojji 4th October, General.—Java-China-Japan Line.

TISONIARI, Dutch str., 5,015, J. N. Bouman, 8th October—Manila 6th October, General.—Java-China-Japan Line.

DEPARTURES.

ALCINOUS, British str., for Singapore.

BENALDER, British str., for Nagasaki.

SINKIANO, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Typhoon*, from Singapore, for Hongkong, Mr. W. M. Campbell.

Per *Kwongsang*, from Swatow, for Hongkong, Mr. A. Tournefort.

Per *Tisoniari*, from Java, etc., Mr. and Mrs. Huntel, Mr. and Mrs. Winters, Mr. Smid, Mr. Reichmann, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Wistuliu, and Mrs. Cersen.

Per *Sinkiang*, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Fidler and son, Mr. Christensen, Miss Burgess, Mr. Burgess, Mrs. H. Davis, and Mr. R. Davis.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The str. *Nore* left Singapore for this port on the 6th inst., p.m. with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 11th inst. at about 3 p.m.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.S. str. *Empress of Asia* arrived Shanghai at 7.30 a.m. on Oct. 7th, and left at 4 p.m., same day.

MERCHANT STEAMER.

The str. *Gregory* left Calcutta on the 4th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 21st inst.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 9th at 11 a.m. Pressure has increased slightly over N. Japan, where an anti-cyclone is now central. It has decreased slightly over Formosa and moderately at Tientsin, which is threatened by a deep low moving westward from latitude 15 deg. N. and longitude 111 deg. E.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.02 inch. Total since 1st January, 79.13 inches, against an average of 78.14 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Road	E. winds, fresh; fine.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook	No. 1.
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, October 9th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.94	29.86	29.96
Temperature	80	76	80
Humidity	64	80	61
Wind Direction	ESE	ENE	East
Force	1	4	4
Weather	cl	c	c
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 8th ... 80

Lowest open-air Temperature on 9th ... 76

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 10th to 16th October, 1916.

Days of Week	HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
	Day	Month	Time	Day	Month	Time
Tues.	10	h. m.	ft. in.	11	h. m.	ft. in.
		8 34	7 0		2 18	2 9
		8 31	6 6		3 49	2 8
Wed.	11	h. m.	ft. in.	12	h. m.	ft. in.
		9 25	6 7		3 0	2 3
		8 57	7 0		3 7	2 9
Thurs.	12	h. m.	ft. in.	13	h. m.	ft. in.
		10 15	6 3		3 42	1 9
		9 25	7 3		3 32	3 3
Fri.	13	h. m.	ft. in.	14	h. m.	ft. in.
		11 4	5 8		4 3	1 7
		9 54	7 3		3 38	3 6
Satur.	14	h. m.	ft. in.	15	h. m.	ft. in.
		10 22	7 3		3 5	1 7
		10 49	4 9		5 50	1 9
Sun.	15	h. m.	ft. in.	16	h. m.	ft. in.
		10 50	7 8		4 31	4 1
		2 8	4 5		6 41	2 1
Mon.	16	h. m.	ft. in.			
		11 19	7 3		4 58	4 3

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring near the Kowloon are marked "K." nearest Hongkong "H." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "L.W." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Hanks Pier. 3. From Hanks Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & NO.	SECT.	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON	CITY OF MANILA	Brit. str.	1	...	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 18th inst.
LONDON	FUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at Noon.
LONDON	NOVARA	Brit. str.	1	...	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 20th inst. at Noon.
LONDON	PAUL LEROAT	Brit. str.	1	...	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 3rd Nov. at Noon.
MARSEILLES	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	1	...	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	About 11th inst.
MARSEILLES	HAYASHI MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 30th Nov.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 13th inst. at 3 p.m.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 9th Nov. at Noon.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	DOUGLASS & CO., LTD.	On 20th inst.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 17th inst. at 10.30 a.m.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 1st Nov. at Noon.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	OSAKA SHOSHUN KAISHA	On 11th Nov.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 2nd Nov.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 7th Nov.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 15th Nov.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 30th Nov.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 15th inst. at 4 p.m.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 15th inst. at 4 p.m.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 27th inst.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 13th inst. at 10 a.m.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	To-day, at 4 p.m.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 15th inst. at D'light.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 17th inst. at 4 p.m.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 14th inst.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 15th inst.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 15th inst.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	About 10th inst.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 12th inst. at Noon.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 12th inst. at D'light.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 12th inst. at 4 p.m.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 12th inst.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 15th inst. at D'light.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 19th inst.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 22nd inst.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 24th inst.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 13th inst. at 2 p.m.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	To-morrow, at 4 a.m.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	To-morrow, at Noon.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 14th inst. at 3 p.m.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 21st inst. at 3 p.m.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	To-morrow, at Noon.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 19th inst.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 12th inst. at Noon.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 14th inst.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 16th inst.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 18th inst.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 20th inst.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 12th inst.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	To-morrow, at Noon.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	On 12th inst. at 7 a.m.
MARSEILLES	SHIMIZU MARU	Jap. str.	1	...	CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. L.	To-morrow, at 10 a.m.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STRAMEN	TO SAIL
MOJJI AND KOBE	"HOPKINS"	Tuesday, 10th Oct., 2 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Wednesday, 11th Oct., Noon.
WEIHAIWEI AND TIENTSIN	"OHIPSHING"	Thursday, 12th Oct., D'light.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Thursday, 12th Oct., D'light.
HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	Thursday, 12th Oct., 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA	"NAMSANG"	Thursday, 12th Oct., Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON AND CALCUTTA	"KUNGSANG"	Friday, 13th Oct., 3 p.m.
MANILA	"KUNGSANG"	Saturday, 21st Oct., 3 p.m.

RETURN TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUNGSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YANGSANG," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodations for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chooee, Tientsin, Dairen, etc.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Endai, Lahad Dairi, etc.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS

all European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Telephone No. 215.

AGENTS.

THE ROYAL R.M.S.P. MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMeward.

FOR

STEAMERS

DATE OF DEPARTURE

VLADIVOSTOK ... "MERIONETHSHIRE" ... On 26th Oct. etc.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Hongkong to Vancouver 17 days. Hongkong to Montreal 22 days.

Hongkong to Chicago 21 days. Hongkong to New York 22 days.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" and "EMPRESS OF ASIA"

16,830 tons gross register, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 2 Nov. "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" ... 28 Dec.

"MONTEAGLE" ... 7 Nov. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 1917

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 15 Nov. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... 10 Jan.

"EMPRESS OF ASIA" ... 30 Nov. "MONTEAGLE" ... 3 Feb.

(Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

"Monteagle" calls Moji instead Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific

Railway to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports,

European ports and West India.

For further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc., please

apply to—

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Dept., Hongkong

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent Hongkong

110

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES

named:—

FOR

STEAMERS

TO/MAIL

REMARKS

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE { NORE ... 12th Oct. } Direct

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA { NOVARA ... 20th Oct. } Connecting at

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID { Capt. H.E. Hetherington, R.N. } Colombo with

and MARSEILLES { Capt. D. Ashbury } Mail to

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE { NYANZA ... 25th Oct. } Direct

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, { NORE ... 3rd Nov. } Direct

PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID { Capt. D. Ashbury } Service.

MARSEILLES { Capt. D. Ashbury } Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare (and a half) available to

Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. (Round-the-world and through

tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

SEE SEPARATE ADVERTISEMENT.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office

</

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

From Hongkong Proposed Sailing Connecting with From Colombo

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong S.S. "SALAMIS" 30th November.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

London — "CITY OF MANILA" — On 18th Oct.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

88 to 90, CANAL.

GENERAL AGENTS

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN
SHANGHAI
SHANGHAI
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO
SHANGHAI
SHANGHAI
TIENTSIN

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, TWICE WEEKLY.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "BANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUOHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... FRIDAY, 13th Oct. at 2 P.M.

* For Amoy Passengers only.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.****REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN**

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "GREGORY APCAR," 4,504 tons, Capt. — will be despatched to SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 24th October.

WESTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Captain G. P. Sedden, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 16th October.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

43, WY8

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Despatch Marseilles	Due at London
to			1916	1916
NOVARA	Oct. 20	MORRA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NORRE	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 17
NYANZA	Nov. 17	"MONGOLIA"	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
				1917
MALTA	Dec. 1	MALWA	Dec. 31	Jan. 7
				1917
NANKIN	Dec. 15	Through Steamer	Jan. 17	Jan. 28
NOVAHA	Dec. 29	Through Steamer	Jan. 31	Feb. 11
	1917			
SOMALI	Jan. 12	"KASHGAR"	Feb. 13	Feb. 19
NYANZA	Jan. 26	Through Steamer	Feb. 23	Mar. 11
NAMUR	Feb. 9	"ARABIA"	Mar. 11	Mar. 18

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
NORRE	THURSDAY, 12th October.
NYANZA	WEDNESDAY, 25th October.
MALTA	MONDAY, 6th November.
NANKIN	SUNDAY, 18th November.
NOVAHA	SATURDAY, 2nd December.
SOMALI	SUNDAY, 17th December.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment), IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY—FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc. apply to
R. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Iriawa	21,000	FRIDAY, 20th Oct., at Noon.
	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	16,000	THURSDAY, 2nd Nov., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	ISHIDZUKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 11th Oct., at Noon.
	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. Kawajima	12,500	TUESDAY, 21st Oct., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BANGALANG, THURSDAY, ISLAND, TOWNVILLE & BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,500	FRIDAY, 13th Oct., at 4 P.M.
	AKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	10,000	WEDNESDAY, 18th Oct.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Shinohara	9,000	THURSDAY, 19th Oct.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	RANGOON MARU Capt. Kobayashi	8,000	THURSDAY, 19th Oct.
KOBE	JINSEN MARU Capt. Sasaki	8,000	FRIDAY, 13th Oct.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	12,500	FRIDAY, 13th Oct., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU Capt. Teraoka	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 11th Oct., at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON	TSUYAMA MARU Capt. T. Date	16,000	FRIDAY, 20th Oct.
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For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
H. MORI, MANAGER.

Telephone Nos. 222 and 223

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
NIIPON MARU	11,000—15 knots	TUES., 17th Oct., 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 1st Nov., Noon.
SEIYO MARU	14,000—13 knots	THURS., 8th Nov., Noon.
PERSEA MARU	9,000—14 knots	SATUR., 2nd Dec., 10.30 A.M.
SIBERIA MARU	16,000—18 knots	WED., 13th Dec., Noon.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES. 19th Dec., Noon.
KOREA MARU	18,000—18 knots	FRI., 17th Nov., Noon.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.
* Cargo only.

Proceeding to South American Ports.
Omitting Manila, and Shanghai.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$348 (£71.10.) RETURN G\$609 (£122).
SAN FRANCISCO G\$250. ... G\$437.50.
Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Express Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

BOUND THE WORLD TICKETS issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Pacific Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
SEIYO MARU ... 14,000—18 knots ... THURSDAY, 9th Nov.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
T. DAIGO, AGENT,
King's Building. (212)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.
PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	OUTWARD	For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TO SAIL
	STEAMERS		
	MAGELLAN		On or about 10th Oct.
	HOWEWARD		
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, TOURANE and SAIGON (Without Transshipment)	PAUL LECAT		On or about 11th Oct.
	CORDILLERE		On or about 22nd Oct.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING

TELEPHONE 740

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"HAWAII MARU" ... FRIDAY, 13th Oct., at 5 P.M.
* Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Manila Shanghai and Moji.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.
"NANKING MARU" ... FRIDAY, 17th October.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, AND COLOMBO.
"LUZON MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 11th Oct., at Noon.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA.
"SHIBETORO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 28th Oct., at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"OTOWA MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 11th Oct., at 8 A.M.

Proceeding to Amoy, Takao and Tamsui.
Proceeding to Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbor Office.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—
H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	21st Oct.	On 11th Oct., 4 P.M.
ST. ALBANS		On 10th Nov., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless telegraph.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc. and are fitted throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

